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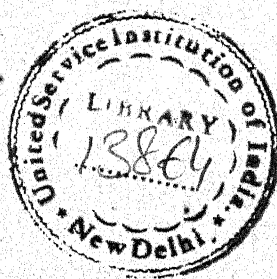

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE SERVICES

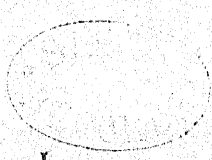
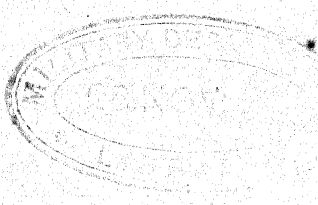
OF THE

QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES.

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V



The Guides' March.

WORDS BY CAPTAIN H. JAMES.

AIR—"The Standard Bearer."

For Hindoostan the Border warriors speed ;
Their Dusky Banner proudly o'er them flying ;
Nor homes nor lands at duty's call they heed ;
The taunts of friends and bigots' curse defying.

They scorn to strike the traitor Sepoy's blow,
And hast'ning steps their faithful hearts betoken,
The Guides have sworn to stand in weal or woe,
Nor ever shall their plighted vow be broken !

The dawn now breaks on Jamna's bloody tide ;
That Frontier Band is seen where death is calling.
O'er Delhi's breach those Dusky Banners ride,
Whilst all around the rebel ranks are falling.

They scorn to join the traitor Sepoy foe,
And gallant deeds their faithful hearts betoken ;
The Guides have sworn to stand in weal or woe,
Nor ever shall their plighted vow be broken !

The conflict's o'er. Alas ! full many a Guide,
Beneath his Banner now is wounded lying ;
But still he feels with warrior's honest pride,
That heroes mourn his fall,—so nobly dying.

He shed his blood against the traitor foe ;
And gallant deeds his faithful heart betoken,
A Guide he'd sworn to stand in weal or woe,
His plighted vow till death was never broken !

Now welcome home, ye scarr'd and honor'd few !
Ye've found a place by England's sons in story.
Her laurel'd heroes will not grudge to you
A wreath from their bright heritage of glory.

For ye have scorned to join the traitor foe ;
And gallant deeds your faithful hearts betoken ;
Ye stood by England in her hour of woe,
And never has your plighted vow been broken !



RECORDS OF THE SERVICES OF THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES,

RAISED 14TH DECEMBER 1846.

THE Guides Corps was raised for general service on the 14th of December 1846, and originally consisted of one troop of Cavalry and two companies of Infantry (of the strength noted in the margin) under Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden.

Cavalry.
1 Rasaldár.
1 Rasaidár.
2 Jamadárs.
2 Kot Daffadárs.
12 Daffadárs.
81 Sowárs.

Infantry.
2 Subadárs.
4 Jamadárs.
18 Havaladárs.
18 Naiks.
4 Buglers.
146 Sepoys.

In July 1847 two Daffadárs and 18 Sowárs, with a troop of Sikh Regular Cavalry, marched from Kalukhan, in Yusufzai, to surprise the village of Mughdarah in the Panjtár hills. Half an hour before daylight the detachment arrived at the mouth of a narrow defile, three-fourths of a mile long, leading to the village, and along which only one horseman could go at a time. The Commanding Officer with the Guides passed through at a gallop, but the Sikhs, unaccountably, remained outside the defile.

The village, however, was surprised, the inhabitants disarmed, and the headman and 300 head of cattle brought away as trophies.

In September 1847 the Infantry of the Guides (as per margin) marched during the dusk of the evening to Paloderái (at the foot of the range dividing Yusufzái from the Lund Khwár district), and in the grey of the morning scaled the almost inaccessible mountain overhanging the village of Babuzái. During the ascent a strong picket of the enemy's was surprised and driven in. In the meantime a Brigade of Sikhs Infantry and guns with the Cavalry portion of the Guides,* under the command of Colonel George Lawrence, Political Agent at Pesháwar, advanced from Katlang and attacked the village of Babuzái in front. As soon as the attack was commenced, the Guides Infantry descended the mountain in rear of Babuzái, turning all the enemy's breastworks, thus rendering their position untenable, and burned the village. The Cavalry pursued Pasand Khan of Thánah and 40 Sowárs for four miles, and, cutting off their retreat to the Bazdaráh valley, obliged them to seek refuge in the village of Main Khan, which was too strong to be attacked by Cavalry alone.

Daffadár Fattéh Khan volunteered to accompany the Infantry on the heights, and was blown up whilst cutting down one of the enemy in a breastwork. His sword severed a *masak* of powder, which the man happened to be carrying, and a few grains falling on his matchlock ignited the mass, and both the Daffadár and his antagonist were blown into the air. The Daffadár was likewise shot through both arms.

Three days after the above affair, the Brigade of Sikh Infantry and guns, under Colonel G. Lawrence, proceeded to attack the village of "Pali" in the Bazdaráh valley. The Guides,† under their Commanding Officer, crowned the heights on the left of the village, while the Sikhs occupied those on the right, and the Guides Cavalry‡ made a successful charge along the valley, cutting up several of the enemy, with the loss to themselves of but two horses wounded.

In April 1848 the Guides arrived at Lahore. Sir Frederick Currie entrusted them with the delicate task of unravelling a conspiracy for seducing from their allegiance the Sepoys of the Line at Lahore. The attempt had been made also on some of the Irregulars, and a report of the circumstance was made to their Commanding Officer, Pír Bakhsh, Sepoy of the Guides, was told off for this duty, and discovered that General Khan Singh

* 1 Jamadár.
3 Havaladárs.
2 Naiks.
38 Sepoys.

† 1 Jamadár.
1 Kot Daffadár.
6 Daffadárs.
25 Sowárs.

backed by the Maharáni, was the ringleader of the plot. Fattah Khan, Rasaldár, and Akbar Shah, Naik, were associated with Pír Bakhsh; and from their evidence it was pretty clear that some 50 or 60 men of different regiments had been tampered with. A day had been fixed for a general gathering of the conspirators, and Lieutenant Lumsden intended to have surrounded the whole conclave, but the evening before the meeting General Khan Singh's servants hinted to Pír Bakhsh that he suspected all was not right, and that someone had betrayed them. This servant was immediately placed in the Quarter-Guard; and, although it was eleven o'clock at night, Lieutenant Lumsden proceeded with the Infantry to the city of Lahore, and finding General Khan Singh's house barricaded, entered through a window, and secured him, his Munshi, and a confidential agent, together with a box of papers, from which sufficient evidence was produced to hang Khan Singh and his Munshi, and to banish the Maharáni from the Punjab.

Rasaldár Fattah Khan was presented with a khilat, and Pír Bakhsh with a bag of one hundred rupees, by Sir F. Currie, in the presence of the whole Lahore Brigade drawn up at a General Parade for the purpose.

In May of the same year the Cavalry of the Guides,* under Lieutenant Lumsden, made a night march to the fort of Shaikapurah, and, taking charge of the Maharáni, escorted her to the Rávi, where they were relieved. Lieutenant Lumsden, however, accompanied her to Ferozepur, and made her over to the Political Agent there. This was at the time considered a service of considerable importance, as it was expected that a rescue would be attempted between Shaikapurah and the Rávi.

* 1 Rasaldár.
1 Rasaldár.
1 Kot Daffadár.
10 Daffadárs.
1 Trumpeter.
50 Sowárs.

† Lieut. Lumsden.
" Hodson.
1 Rasaldár.
1 Jamadár.
1 Kot Daffadár.
9 Daffadárs.
1 Trumpeter.
44 Sowárs.

‡ Cavalry.
1 Daffadár.
8 Sowárs.

Infantry.
2 Havaldárs.
2 Naiks.
12 Sepoys.

About the end of the same month a detachment of Cavalry† made a forced march to punish the villages of Chorkana and Dhariála for harbouring the Sikh Gúrú Maharáj and his party. A rapid night march surprised both villages, and they were destroyed.

A party‡ was about this time detached as the personal escort of Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes at Bannu, and were present in the following affairs:—

The night attack on the Násar camp at Kuláchi, in which Lieutenant Edwardes was wounded; the affair with Lunga Mal at Dera Gházi Khan, where two guns were taken; the battles of "Kanári" and "Sadusam." In the former of these Daffadár

Ahmad Khan received a ball in the thigh, and Mir Ahmad, Sepoy of the Infantry, was also wounded.

Daffadár Khanán Khan, with four Sowárs, proceeded on duty as spies to Diwán Mulráj's camp. Sowár Muha'y-ud-din, 1st Troop, was one of these, and was wounded by a round shot from one of Lieutenant Edwardes' guns, while acting as orderly to Diwán Mulráj at the battle of Sadusam.

In the month of June of the same year the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant Lumsden, joined Lieutenant Edwardes, and when the camp first occupied the position on the right of the nullah at "Suruj Kund," they charged and took, though they could not bring away, twelve wall pieces mounted round the Bíbí Pak-damán Mosque. In this affair Daffadár Ashraf Khan, Sowárs Din Muhammad, Bahadur Khan, and Ahmad Shah, and, out of the twelve Sepoys composing Lieutenant Lumsden's Infantry Guard, Mír Namúsh and Hazarat Shah were wounded.

In the month of August the alarm was given in camp that some 20 of Mulráj's Sowárs had carried off 50 Government camels, and the Troop of Guides instantly turned out in pursuit. After a three-mile gallop the enemy were discovered, but instead of 20 Sowárs it proved to be the whole of Mulráj's Cavalry returning from an unsuccessful attempt at intercepting treasure expected into camp.

The Guides Troop, consisting of 67 sabres, under Rasaldár Fattah Khan, immediately formed to its front, and dashed through the enemy, losing two men killed in passing; then, reforming, dashed through them again. A second charge through and back broke up the mass in every direction, the Guides pursuing them to the very suburbs of Mooltañ. This charge was witnessed by General Whish and Staff. Namdár and Hamsulla were the Sowárs killed: the latter had distinguished himself on several occasions.

On the 28th July 1848 the Guides Infantry* under Rasúl Khan, Subadár, were ordered to attempt to get possession of the fort of Govindgarh, then held by a regiment of Sikh Infantry, and some Golandázes, who showed symptoms of unwillingness to give it up.

The Guides left Lahore at noon, and reached Govindgarh next morning, having with them three prisoners, to afford a pretext for entering the fort.

The Sikhs admitted them unsuspectingly, and the Subadár contrived to get possession of the main gateway and cavalier in the centre of the fort, which completely commanded the whole of the works.

Next morning the first Native Infantry and a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry arrived, and were admitted by the Guides.

For this service Rasúl Khan received a "khilat," a gun, a brace of pistols, and Rs. 500; each Jamadár Rs. 150; each Havaldár and Naik Rs. 60; and each Sepoy Rs. 11 as a gratuity.

On the 17th September of this year the Guides Infantry,† under Lieutenant Lumsden and Adjutant Hodson, surrounded the fort of "Rangal Nagar," and kept the garrison within their works for three days until the arrival of Brigadier Wheeler's force, when they were relieved by Regular Troops, and that night the garrison escaped.

In this affair Shukr Khan, Havaldár, and Samundar, Sepoy, were wounded, and Sepoy Saif-ud-din, while guarding some prize property in the fort, was murdered by some Sepoys of the 3rd Native Infantry.

On the 25th September 1848 this same detachment advanced to the fort of Miráriah; but as soon as the skirmishers threatened to cut off their communication to the rear, the garrison evacuated the fort, which was destroyed by the Guides.

A few days afterwards the Guides‡ advanced to Saronwála, and Sepoy Dhanu was sent on to spy the state of Kalálwála; he shortly returned with information that the garrison was advancing in fighting order.

A report of the circumstance was passed on to General Wheeler's camp, and meanwhile the Guides continued their advance, and kept the enemy at bay until the arrival of the Regular Troops, when the Sikhs gave way and retired towards their fort, the rifles of the Guides telling fearfully.

Notwithstanding the mere handful of them present, the Guides skirmished up to the town, which was walled, and escalated it by getting on one another's shoulders, and by throwing a turban over a projecting water-pipe and pulling themselves up. They then occupied houses commanding the interior of the fort, and kept up such a fire that no one could move within it.

The fort was evacuated during the night.

A few days after this affair, the Guides§ moved against Ganda Singh's party at "Gamrowlah," which at first came out to meet them; but losing 12 men killed at the opening of the skirmish, without in any way checking the advance, or inflicting the slightest loss, they broke and fled in confusion. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hodson, commanding, was personally engaged with an Akháli, and killed his man, though slightly wounded in the hand himself.

Lieutenant Lumsden, with the Cavalry,|| arrived from Mooltan, and was joined by the Infantry¶ of the Guides, and hearing of Ram Singh's and Ganda Singh's parties crossing the Chenáb, immediately gave chase, and came up with Ganda Singh at "Nuroat," after three days' incessant marching.

The enemy had taken up a position in a thick grove of mangoe trees, on the right of which ran a deep ravine, and beyond the grove lay a considerable open space, which was again shut in by an extensive sugar-cane field. Taking

* 1 Subadár.
2 Jamadárs.
11 Havaldárs.
11 Naiks.
4 Buglers.
112 Sepoys.

† 1 Subadár.
4 Jamadárs.
12 Havaldárs.
14 Naiks.
2 Buglers.
118 Sepoys.

‡ Lieut. Hodson.
1 Subadár.
2 Jamadárs.
11 Havaldárs.
11 Naiks.
4 Buglers.
116 Sepoys.

§ Lieut. Hodson.
2 Subadárs.
2 Jamadárs.
16 Havaldárs.
14 Naiks.
4 Buglers.
116 Sepoys.

|| 1 Kasaldár.
2 Jamadárs.
2 Kot Daffadárs.
10 Daffadárs.
1 Trumpeter.
51 Sowárs.
¶ Lieut. Hodson.
2 Subadárs.
2 Jamadárs.
10 Havaldárs.
14 Naiks.
4 Buglers.
114 Sepoys.

the Cavalry unperceived along the bottom of the ravine, Lieutenant Lumsden placed them behind the sugar-cane, at the same time directing Lieutenant Hodson to attack in front and clear the grove. The Infantry sprang forward, and very shortly drove the enemy from his position among the trees, and the Cavalry charging from behind the sugar-cane annihilated the party; one man only escaped to tell the tale.

Ganda Singh was recognised by his ring amongst the killed, and a good deal of the property carried off by this freebooter was recovered in his camp, including a silver kettle drum, four horses, and two sawári camels belonging to the 2nd Irregular Cavalry.

Rám Singh and his party, who were encamped about a mile further along the road, on hearing the firing, immediately retired beyond the Bias, and took up a position on the heights of Dalláh. The following day the Guides (under Lieutenant Lumsden, and accompanied by Lieutenant Hodson) joined General Sir H. Wheeler's Brigade, and were present in the attack of the heights of Dalláh. The Cavalry volunteered to serve on foot, and the Infantry forded the Towi stream, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and turned the enemy's left during a night of incessant rain.

The Cavalry and Infantry, under Lieutenant Lumsden, were present at the battle of Gujrát, and after the battle were sent on, at night, in pursuit, and at Nowrangábád ke Sarae the Cavalry came up with a company of Regular Infantry, which formed a sort of rallying square, and was immediately charged and cut up. Abdur Rahmán Khan, Rasaldár, and Rám Singh, Sowár, were wounded in this charge.

The Regiment then accompanied Sir Walter Gilbert's division in pursuit of the Sikhs and Afgháns, and was present at the laying down of their arms by the former at Rawálpindi. At Pesháwar the Cavalry found 40 horses belonging to Sultán Muhammad Khan, Sirdár, which had been left behind in the Doába, and brought them in to Colonel G. Lawrence, who presented them to the Regiment.

Extract of letter No. 16, dated Camp Muku, 12th January 1849, from the Secretary to Government, to the Resident, Lahore.

"I am directed to request you will convey to Lieutenant Lumsden the approval of the Governor-General of the gallantry and activity of himself and men in his attack against the insurgents, and His Lordship's sense of the services he has been rendering."

By Government order of 19th June 1849 the Guides were increased from one to three troops, and from two to six companies, and a 2nd-in-command (Lieutenant Hardinge) and an Adjutant (Lieutenant Miller) were posted to the regiment.

On the 26th June 1849 the Regiment,* under Rasaldár Fattah Khan, marched during the night from Pesháwar to Yár Husein in Yusufzái, and next morning attacked and destroyed the village of Bágh in the Panjtár Hills, and returned to Yár Husein by noon, thus accomplishing a distance of 56 miles and burning a village in 36 hours.

On the 12th December 1849 the Corps† was present with Colonel Bradshaw's detachment at the attack on "Sangao." The Guides Infantry covered the front of the left attack, and cut off the direct road to "Buner." After a short cannonade on the village, Muhammad Khan, Rasaldár, mistaking his orders, dashed with his troop at a three-feet breastwork, which was held by the enemy. The Rasaldár, himself, together with most of his troop, cleared the breastwork, drove the enemy through the village, and captured a standard. This bold deed cost the Cavalry Rasaidár Pahlwán Khan and Sowár Hazarat Sháh, killed, and Latif Khan, Daffadár, and Mahammad Gúl, Sowár, wounded. In the Infantry, Rasid Khan, Havaldár, Nasarí and Súbah Singh, Sepoys, were wounded.

On the 14th December 1849 the Regiment‡ was again present with Colonel Bradshaw's detachment, and covered the front of the right attack on the villages of "Pali," "Zormándai," and "Sher Khani," in the Bazdaráh Valley, all of which were destroyed, the only casualty on our side being Tilók Singh, Jamadár, wounded.

* 69 Sabres.
177 Rifles.

† Lieut. Lumsden.
" Miller.
" Hawes.
Dr. Lyell.
195 Sabres.
219 Rifles.

‡ Lieut. Lumsden.
" Miller.
" Hawes.
Dr. Lyell.
95 Sabres.
146 Rifles.

Extract of letter No. 3, dated on the Chenáb, 8th January 1850, from the Secretary to Government to the Board of Administration.

"I am directed to state that the Governor-General has learnt with great satisfaction the result of the expedition against the Yusufzáis. The Governor-General has already conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief his request that he would make known to the officers and men who were employed the warm approbation felt by the Government of India of their courage and conduct on this occasion. * * * * His Lordship begs to offer to him (Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence), to Lieutenant Lumsden, and the force under their orders, his best thanks."

* Lieut. Lumsden.
Jamadár Ahmed
Khan.
2 Havaldárs.
2 Naiks.
12 Sepoys.
2 Daffadárs.
16 Sowárs.

A detachment of the Regiment* was present in the operations under Sir Charles Napier, in the Kohát Pass, and the Infantry portion were thanked by that officer for their gallantry in clearing the heights on the left of the pass, facing Zargun Kheyl, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the enemy.

Extract of letter No. 159, dated Lahore, 2nd April 1850, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration to Lieutenant LUMSDEN, Commanding Guide Corps.

"I have much pleasure in communicating, by order of the Board, the cordial thanks of the Government for your gallant conduct in the affairs with the Afridis at the end of February and beginning of March."

Extract of letter No. 888, dated Camp Attock, 24th March 1851, from the Secretary to Government to the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab.

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General had much pleasure in casually meeting the Guide Corps in camp at Akora. His Lordship would have been glad, if time had permitted, of his doing more than merely passing down their ranks; but even the passing glance His Lordship was able to afford was sufficient to show him the smart, active, soldier-like appearance of the Corps, both in Cavalry and Infantry.

"2. Their gallant and effective conduct has won for them on many occasions the approbation of the Government. The Governor-General is happy to mark the occasion of his seeing them in person, and to convey to their Commanding Officer the sense he entertains of their services under him in the field, by bestowing on one of their native officers a public distinction in honour of the service he has done.

"3. The conduct of Fattah Khan, Khatak, Rasaldár of the Guides, has been conspicuous on many different occasions. The Governor-General has satisfaction in conferring on him the title of "Khan Bahádúr," and His Lordship requests that the honour which has been conferred on him, and the sentiments herein expressed, may be made known to the corps in regimental orders."

The 3rd troop, with Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 Companies, under Lieutenants Miller and Hawes, were posted for a month at the village of Matta, and, on the 28th March 1851 attacked and drove back a strong force of Momands, who, coming down, threatened their position.

In this affair Sádulla, Sepoy, was killed. During the time this detachment was stationed here, skirmishes were of frequent occurrence, but the enemy never succeeded in plundering a single head of cattle, or disturbing a stick of the village.

Extract of letter No. 505, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1851, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration to Lieutenant H. B. LUMSDEN, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar.

"The Board desire me to convey to you their approval of the conduct of all parties engaged on this occasion, and to say that they consider the affair to have been highly creditable to both men and officers."

On the 27th October 1851 the Cavalry and Infantry, under Lieutenant Lumsden and with Lieutenants Hardinge, Miller and Hawes, were with Sir Colin Campbell's detachment at the destruction of the villages of Michni and Dabb. The Infantry covered the advance, held the front during the operations, and covered the return to camp, receiving the thanks of Sir Colin Campbell for their steadiness.

On the 27th November of the same year Major Jackson, Commanding 2nd Irregular Cavalry, with two guns and two companies of Guides, occupied the village of Matta, and the enemy, creeping down the hill in numbers, got into the sugar-cane about the village, and were almost at the walls before the troops were ordered to fall in. The Guide companies, under Lieutenant Miller, skirmished in and drove them out of the sugar-cane to the open ground beyond so quickly that the Irregular Cavalry were not formed up in time to take advantage of the opening thus afforded, and the enemy regained the hills with comparatively small loss.

Rasaldár Fattah Khan, with 30 sowárs, was about this time encamped at Gujar Garhi, awaiting the arrival of an officer of the Trigonometrical Survey, and shortly after dark a party of 200 Swát Cavalry approached the camp, and when challenged by the sentry, answered "Sáhib." The Rasaldár ran out, expecting to meet the officer; but on observing that the approaching party carried matchlocks, he instantly guessed their intent, and called out to his own men to lock to themselves, for the enemy were on them, and the next moment the Swátis galloped into the camp, discharging their matchlocks into every tent; not one escaped without 8 or 10 bullet-holes through it. Providentially, however, all the men had rushed out of the tents sword in hand, and getting into parties of 5 and 6, defended the camp on foot, and ultimately succeeded in repelling the attack. The enemy left one man dead, and 6 horses disabled in camp. The Guides lost Ibráhim, Sowár, killed, Ghulám Rusúl and Majid, Sowárs, wounded, and 2 saises wounded.

Extract of letter No. 3926, dated 20th December 1851, from the Secretary to Government to the Board of Administration, Lahore.

"Lieutenant Lumsden's temporary civil employment as Deputy Commissioner in charge will now cease. His Lordship has recently taken occasion, on the occurrence of this officer's name in the correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief, to bear the highest testimony to his merits, and to the manner in which he has discharged the civil duties entrusted to him. The appointment was neither sought by Lieutenant Lumsden, nor, as his Lordship believes, was agreeable to him. He had no previous experience in civil duties, and was at once placed at the head of them. Lieutenant Lumsden has fulfilled those duties assiduously, with great discretion and excellent judgment. His promptitude, energy and determination, joined with admirable temper and tact, which is proved by the unbroken harmony of his official intercourse with the civil and military officers with whom he has been brought into contact, have rendered his conduct of civil duties at Pesháwar eminently successful, and have entitled him to the high approbation and to the cordial thanks of his Government, which the Governor-General has the great personal satisfaction of now conveying to him."

Extract of letter No. 26, dated Lahore, 5th January 1852, from the Secretary to the Board of Administration to Lieutenant H. B. LUMSDEN, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar.

"I am directed to forward to you the annexed extract, paras. 3 and 4, of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, written on the occasion of appointing Colonel Mackeson, C.B., to be Commissioner of Pesháwar. It is highly gratifying to the Board to convey to you this cordial expression of the Most Noble the Governor-General's approbation of your services during the time you have been in civil charge of Pesháwar."

Extract of letter, dated 17th October 1851, from the Most Noble the Governor-General to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"Having thus expressed the Governor-General's views on the several topics which have been brought to His Lordship's notice connected with the defence of the valley of Pesháwar, His Lordship directs me now to advert to the testimony which has been borne by the Brigadier-General to the merits of Lieutenant Lumsden, testimony very honourable to that young officer, and deriving additional value from the marked notice which has been taken of it by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"No task could be more agreeable to the Governor-General than to record his very cordial concurrence in the approbation which His Excellency and Sir Colin Campbell have so warmly bestowed on Lieutenant Lumsden—a braver or a better soldier never drew a sword. The Governor-General places unbounded confidence in him and in the gallant body of men he commands, while his conduct in the chief position in which he has been placed, and amongst the difficulties of a duty to which he was unused, has earned His Lordship's high approbation."

Extract of letter No. 237, dated 31st December 1851, from the Secretary to Government to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"The Governor-General begs that His Excellency will be so good as to convey to Brigadier-General Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., to Major Fisher, Lieutenant Hardinge * * * * the expression of the satisfaction with which the Government of India regards their conduct, on the service upon which they have been employed."

Extract of letter No. 306, dated 15th March 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to Brigadier Sir C. CAMPBELL, K.C.B., Commanding the Pesháwar Brigade.

"I am also to express the Commander-in-Chief's approval of the very gallant conduct of the small party of the Guide Corps on the occasion under advertence, and to request you will be good enough to make known the same to Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, commanding the Regiment, for communication to the native officer and men concerned."

Extract of letter No. 187, dated Fort William, 8th April 1852, from the Secretary to Government to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"Having submitted to Government your despatch, No. 88, of the 15th ultimo, relative to an attack made upon a detachment of the Guide Corps at Gujar-Garhi in Yusufzai, I am directed in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council fully concurs with His Excellency in his approbation of the gallant conduct of the Guide Corps on the occasion."

On the 2nd of May 1852, while encamped with Sir Colin Campbell's force before Nowadand, a picket of 20 Guides Cavalry was placed in advance of the line of outposts, and reported that the enemy had turned out in force. Lieutenant Hardinge, Commandant of Cavalry, joined the picket while the force was getting under arms. Finding the enemy's skirmishers rapidly advancing over a low ridge of hills, and wishing to gain a little more time, Lieutenant Hardinge dashed through the skirmishers into a ghol of matchlock-men supporting them, cut up a number of men, checked their advance, and brought away a standard.

In this affair Lieutenant Hardinge was wounded, as also Sowars Lal Singh, Umrah and Tulsi Ram, and two horses were killed and one wounded.

On the 8th May 1852 the Regiment* formed the skirmishers of the force under Sir Colin Campbell, in the attack on the village of Nowadand, which was carried and burned. Jamadar Ousan Singh, and Sepoys Hasan Shah, Niamatulla, Mahbulla and Mir Alam were wounded. The Cavalry were present, but had no opportunity of acting.

* Lieut. Lumsden.
" Miller.
" Hawes.
Dr. Lyell.
404 Rifles.

On the 13th May 1853 the Regiment, under Lieutenant Lumsden and with Lieutenants Miller and Hawes, again accompanied a detachment under Sir C. Campbell at the attack and destruction of Prangarh, and covered the advance of the troops.

Sepoy Buddu was killed, and Pir Bakhsh, Jamadar; Muhammad Khan, Naik; Kadir Bakhsh, Dilla and Khazan Singh, Sepoys, were wounded.

Abbás, Ajun Khan's headman, was wounded and taken prisoner by a Guide, who found in his possession the shield and sword of a thanadar who had been murdered in Hashtnagar.

Extract of letter No. 355, dated 23rd May 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Brigadier Commanding Peshawar Field Force.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 757 of the 14th instant, reporting the destruction of a group of villages called Nowadand, belonging to the Utmán Kheyl tribe, and of the attack on, and demolition of, Prangarh; and I am desired to convey to you an expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire approval of your proceedings, and his satisfaction with the conduct of the troops on the occasion adverted to, a report of which His Excellency will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council."

On the 18th May 1852 the Guides Infantry† covered the front of Sir Colin Campbell's attack on the deep ravine in front of Skakot, cleared it and the village, and covered the heights beyond. The Cavalry made a charge and cut up a good number of the enemy. The loss on this occasion was three sowars killed, one horse killed, and 13 wounded. The Infantry lost Havaldar Bal Bhadar, Shahwali and Sannuman, Naiks; and Jassu, Hari Singh, Mirza Khan Bakhsh, Kesar Singh, and Hari Singh (2) killed; and Ali Wirdi, Muhammad Khan, Juma Khan, Bhup Singh, Havaldars; Mubarak, Naik; and Sepoys Pahlwan, Aga Mir, Jahangir, Miah Khan, Bhairu, Jodh Sing, and Hirah Singh wounded.

† Lieut. Lumsden.
" Miller.
" Hawes.
Dr. Lyell.
427 Rifles.

Extract of letter No. 922, dated 29th May 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Brigadier Commanding the Peshawar Field Force.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 770 of 19th instant, reporting your attack and defeat of the enemy's forces at Skakot and Dargai, on which occasion they were completely routed, and the villages on the Ranizai Valley taken and destroyed. In reply, I am desired to convey to you the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction at the judgment you have displayed in the direction of these operations, and his admiration of the gallantry of the troops employed, especially of the distinguished part borne by the Guide Corps * * * * and His Excellency will have much pleasure in bringing the same to the favourable notice of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and in recommending to His Lordship the several officers whose names you have prominently mentioned."

Extract of letter No. 154, dated 19th July 1852, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"The Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in recording his high approbation of the conduct of the troops that have been employed on this service, and especially of those who have received the special notice of the Brigadier. The Governor-General in Council begs to convey to * * * * Lieutenant Lumsden, Guide Corps, * * * * who were in command of their respective corps, the best thanks of the Government for their services against the Utmán Kheyls on the 11th and 13th May.

"His Lordship in Council desires also to offer his thanks to Lieutenant Miller, of the Guide Corps, * * * * whose assistance the Brigadier has acknowledged. To these acknowledgments the Governor-General in Council desires to add the expression of his entire approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the force in the subsequent proceedings in the Ranizái Valley. It affords His Lordship in Council the greatest satisfaction to repeat his thanks to the officers above mentioned, in connection with their services in Ranizái, and to concur in the applause which has been justly bestowed on the whole force, and especially on the Artillery, the Gurkhas and the Guides."

Extract of letter No. 216, dated 9th June 1852, from the Secretary to Government to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"I am desired to state that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council participates in the satisfaction with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has marked the very spirited conduct of Lieutenant G. N. Hardinge, of the Guide Corps, in the affair of the 8th ultimo near Abazái."

Extract of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, dated 9th June 1852.

"Para. 5.—The manner in which the duties of Deputy Commissioner were performed by Lieutenant Lumsden, whilst in civil charge of Pesháwar, has elicited the warm commendation of the Governor-General and the cordial thanks of the Government. We notice with high satisfaction the tribute paid by His Lordship to the merits of this young officer, not only when in civil employment, but also when serving in the field in defence of the valley of Pesháwar under Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell."

Extract from Division Orders issued by Brigadier-General A. ROBERTS, C.B., Commanding the Pesháwar Division, dated Pesháwar Division, Head-Quarters, 30th October 1852.

"No. 56.—Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden having made over command of the Guide Corps and of the troops in Yusufzái and Hashtnagar, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, the Brigadier-General desires to offer him most cordial thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted the duties of his command for so long a period on this frontier. The Brigadier-General has not had the pleasure of service with Lieutenant Lumsden, and the Guide Corps has only been incidentally and occasionally placed under the orders of the senior officer at Pesháwar; but the records in this division abundantly show the estimation in which Lieutenant Lumsden and the distinguished body of men under his orders were held by the late Commanding Officer, Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, who was so well able to judge of their merits from frequent service with them in the field. Lieutenant Lumsden's personal influence in many parts of this valley, and his thorough acquaintance with the frontier, render his departure a great public loss; but he leaves behind him a fame which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest authorities in India, and a corps which, raised and commanded by himself for the last six years, whilst constantly employed in various quarters of the Punjab and Trans-Indus territories, in all situations and under all circumstances, has done credit to its gallant leader."

Extract of letter No. 9, dated 3rd January 1853, from the Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Pesháwar Division, to the Brigadier Commanding Pesháwar Brigade.

"The Brigadier-General desires to offer his thanks to Captain C. G. Ross, Commandant of Shabkadar, for his promptitude in proceeding to repel the aggressions of the Momands on each occasion of their being reported, and to Captain Whish, Lieutenants Mackinnon and Hardinge, for the readiness with which the Artillery and Cavalry were brought across the Swát river, upon its being reported that Matta was threatened."

On the 29th December 1852 the Regiment, under Lieutenant Hodson, and with Lieutenant Turner and Dr. Lyell, was present at the attack on the Hasanzái tribes on the Black Mountain, in Hazára, with the late Colonel Mackeson, C.B. The ground was exceedingly difficult, and the Guides Infantry covered the advance, the enemy at one time driving in a portion of the skirmishers, but the supports moving up, the hill was speedily crowned. The Guides lost Shukr Khan, Subadár (a brave and deserving officer, whose loss was deeply felt), Jhúr Singh, Jamadár, and Subán Shah, Naik, killed; and Khálikdád, Jamadár, Dhanu, Gobardhan, Havaldárs; Sandia, Naik; and Ashraf, Kásiram and Amar Singh, Sepoys, wounded.

Extract of letter No. 119, dated 8th April 1853, from the Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

"His Lordship in Council now desires that you will communicate to the following officers * * * * Lieutenant Hodson, who were in command of columns and corps, and to the officers and men under their charge, his hearty appreciation of the energetic

resolute and cheerful manner in which they encountered the fatigues and difficulties so peculiarly associated with mountain warfare, and which are so clearly detailed in the document before His Lordship in Council."

On the 29th November 1853 the Guides,* under Lieutenant Hodson, and with Lieutenant Turner and Dr. Lyell, were present at the attack on Bori, in the Afridi hills, and covered the advance.

The 4th Company † is said not to have behaved as well as usual in this affair, although formerly the Company was conspicuous for its fighting qualities. Súbadár Kour Singh and Sowár Dál Singh (who, dismounted, accompanied the Infantry) received the 3rd class Order of Merit for distinguished gallantry.

The Guides lost Bakhshi Singh, Iráni, Abdur Rahmán, Máhabir and Badal Singh, Sepoys, killed, and the following were wounded :--Naik Parshad Sing, and Sepoys Kádír Bakhsh, Bhági Rám, Ratan BÍ, Bírhan Chand, Dúla Singh, and Bhág Singh, and Buglers Amír Bakhsh and Dévā Singh.

In this fight Dr. Lyell particularly distinguished himself by gallantry, leading the Gurkha Company against a strong body of the enemy, compelling them to retreat, and then proceeding to reinforce Lieutenant Turner, who, with another company, was on a different part of the hill.

Whilst the Infantry were employed at Bori, the Cavalry were left for the protection of Yusufzái at Murdán, under Lieutenant Godby.

This officer, on the 2nd December, whilst walking in his own camp, was suddenly attacked and stabbed by a religious fanatic, named Jalálah. Latíf Khan, Jamadár, 1st Troop, the only armed man present, drew his sword, and, throwing himself between Lieutenant Godby and the assassin, prevented his inflicting a second wound. At the same time Yakúb Ali, Sowár, threw a tent-peg, hitting and disabling the fanatic's sword-arm, which was at that moment upraised to strike Latíf Khan, whose sword had slipped from his hand. The opportunity was seized by Sikandar, Sepoy, 4th Company, who, picking up Latíf Khan's sword, cut the assassin down.

Gujár and Mutha Singh, Sowárs, whilst with a detachment escorting store from Pesháwar, received information of a Hindú having been plundered by robbers in their neighbourhood, and instantly gave chase, and, coming up, closed with the ruffians, who fought desperately; but one was cut down, and the other captured. The man who was killed proved to be the noted free-booter Khudu Mián.

Extract of letter No. 276, dated 22nd December 1853, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

"In reply, I am directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to express the satisfaction of Government at the excellent arrangements adopted on the occasion under the advice of Lieutenant Colonel Napier and Major Edwardes, and the admirable conduct of the troops employed, especially the Guide Corps."

Extract of letter No. 941, dated Lahore, 6th December 1853, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government.

"As desired by that officer (Major Edwardes), the brunt of the affair fell on the Guide Corps, who, if possible, on his occasion surpassed their former exploits."

Extract of letter No. 167 A, dated 12th December 1853, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Officer Commanding the Pesháwar Division.

"The conduct of the Guides and Gurkhas, and of their respective leaders, in carrying the heights and strongholds of the enemy in the advance, and of Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson and his men, both Infantry and Cavalry, during the retirement, claims His Excellency's special commendation."

In March 1857 the Commanding Officer, Major Lumsden, was deputed to Kandahár on special duty, which, being considered a service attended with considerable risk, volunteers from the Regiment were called for, and the following names selected as an escort to the Mission, which consisted of Major Lumsden, Lieutenant P. S. Lumsden, and Dr. Bellew :—

Ibrahim Khán, Jamadár, 2nd Troop; Mirzá Ghulám Rasúl, Kot Daffadár; Ghaffár Khan, Daffadár; Zardád, Dost Ali, Gujar, Fakíra, Hukmat, Ali Shah Shér Dil, Gaffur and Mír Ali, Sowárs of the 1st Troop; and Sowárs Kásim Ali, Sirbuland, Mansur, Shah Muhammad, Mirza Nowroz, and Ahmad Ali of the 2nd Troop.

INFANTRY.
2nd Company.

Havaldár Hayat.	Sepoy Sâhib Shah.
Sepoy Samundar.	" Haidar.
" Sonabar.	" Adal Shah.
" Ghulâm Kâdir.	" Saiyad Shah.
" Khairulla.	" Shaikh Karîm.
" Hasan.	

4th Company.

Naik Fairoz.	Sepoy Surmal.
" Shah Nivâz.	" Mahir Khan.
" Sikandar.	" Ibâdat.
Sepoy Asaf.	" Ahmad.
" Salim.	" Kâlû.
" Sher Gûl	" Allah-ud-dîn.
" Mirzam.	" Sayid.
" Mîhrbân.	" Guizâda.
" Saiyad Khan.	Native Doctor Yâkub Khan.

X On the morning of the 13th May 1857 a letter was received from Colonel Edwardes, Commissioner of Peshâwar, containing the announcement that the Bengal Army was in open mutiny, and directing the Guides to march on Nowshera, when relieved by the 55th Native Infantry. By 11 A.M. of the same day the 55th Native Infantry arrived, and at 6 P.M. the regiment* marched out of the Fort of Mardân, in Yusufzâi, and on the morning of the 9th June joined the British force before Delhi, having traversed a distance of 580 miles, or 51 regular marches, in 26 days. Included in these 26 days are three days' halt made at different times by order of superior authority, and one day spent in burning villages in the Karnâl District, so that the time expended in actual marching was only 22 days.

* Capt. Daly, Comdt.
Lieut. Battye, 2nd-
in-command.
Lieut. Kennedy,
Comdt., Cavalry.
Lieut. Hawes, Adjt.
Dr. Stewart, Asst.
Surgeon.
153 Cavalry.
349 Infantry.

This rate of marching of course could not be performed by the Infantry on foot at that season of the year, so camels were allowed, one to every two men; and thus it was they were enabled to keep up with the Cavalry and to accomplish 30 or 40 miles between sunset and sunrise.

Notwithstanding this turning night into day and *vice versa*, the number of men that were reported sick was extremely small; each man seemed to vie with the other in bearing up against all privations and fatigue.

The burning of the villages above referred to may be here briefly described.

The villagers of Kalirân (distant from Karnâl about 50 miles) had been troublesome in stopping the dâks, &c., and it being necessary to punish them, the civil authority at Karnâl requested Captain Daly to do the needful. The duty was completely and satisfactorily performed. The village was surrounded by the Cavalry, and stormed, carried, sacked and burned by the Infantry, with a loss on our side of one man killed and three wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as the night was very dark, and delay undesirable. Suffice it to say, all opposition was overcome.

Two other villages were also burned, but the inhabitants had evacuated them on seeing Kalirân in flames.

This was on the morning of the 7th, and that night a march of 30 miles and again 30 miles on the night of the 8th brought the Guides, on the morning of the 9th June, into the British camp before Delhi.

Scarcely was there time to pitch the camp before the "alarm" sounded, and the Infantry were told off, under Captain Daly, with Lieutenants Battye and Hawes, to reinforce the right picquet, situated on the ridge of a low line of hills running parallel to and between the camp and the city.

The Cavalry, under Lieutenant Kennedy, were directed to move along the foot of the hill, and watch one of the many roads that run under it and lead through a large suburb, called Sabzi Mandi, to the city.

The enemy having ascended the hill, were close up to the picquet, when the Guides Infantry, arriving on the scene, were instantly thrown into skirmishing order, and with a shout dashed to their front. The enemy, retreating in confusion, were well followed up by the Guides, until friend and foe came pouring on to the road. The Cavalry, who were watching, were immediately moved forward to the attack, but had not advanced 50 yards when a body of about 150 of the enemy's cavalry was observed drawn up on a cross road, and were at once charged. They broke and turned with the exception of one man (afterwards recognised as a Jamadár of the 3rd Light Cavalry) who, reining back his horse to the side of the road, levelled his pistol at Lieutenant Kennedy, who, delivering a cut, passed on in pursuit, and Rasaldár Muhammad Khan, who was immediately following, cut the Jamadár down, and appropriated his horse and pistol. For this act Muhammad Khán received the 3rd class Order of Merit.

Jiwan Singh, Sowár, 3rd Troop, was promoted to Daffadár for opportunely cutting down a sowár, who, having been overlooked, had followed Lieutenant Kennedy, and, with balanced spear, was within a few strides of him.

The casualties among the Infantry were Lieutenant Battye, mortally, and Captain Daly and Lieutenant Hawes slightly, wounded, and one man killed and six wounded.

As it would take up too much space to record the name of every man killed and wounded, an abstract statement of the losses sustained will be added to this account.

Dál Singh, Daffadár, 3rd Troop, was Captain Daly's orderly during this day's fight, and was advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry, combined with his usual coolness, in aiding that officer, who, with Lieutenant Hawes, was engaged in close combat with a party of the enemy.

Subadárs Ahmed Khan and Pír Bakhsh, Jamadár Khairulla and Kot Daffadár Tilok Singh particularly distinguished themselves in this day's action. Lieutenant Battye was mortally wounded whilst engaged at close quarters with a man who, bringing his musket to the "charge," was attempting to use his bayonet. Having succeeded in grasping the musket, Lieutenant Battye unfortunately pulled it across his own body, and the man at this moment firing, the ball entered poor Battye's abdomen, and came out about the centre of his back. He fell, and was carried back to camp, and in twenty-four hours ceased to breathe. His loss was much felt by officers and men, and indeed by all who were acquainted with him. The expressive mention made of him by Captain Daly in regimental orders recording the events of the day, shows truthfully his gallant bearing, and that he fell performing to the last a soldier's duty:—"The heroic Battye fell mortally wounded whilst leading and cheering on his men."

Extract of Field Force Orders by Major-General Sir H. BARNARD, K.C.B., Commanding,
dated Delhi, 9th June 1857.

"The Major-General has the gratification to announce to the troops the arrival in camp this day of the Guide Corps, consisting of three troops of cavalry and six companies of riflemen. This distinguished body of men, whose services on the Pesháwar Frontier and in various parts of the Punjab are well known to many in this force, have marched from Mardán, in Yusufzái, to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles, in 22 days—a march of which Sir H. Barnard believes there is no parallel on record, and which reflects the very highest credit on Captain Daly, the Commandant, and the officers and men of the Corps. The Guides, notwithstanding their long and rapid march, are in perfect order and ready for immediate service, and the Major-General recommends these brave and loyal soldiers to the favourable notice of their comrades of the various regiments in camp."

Extract of despatch of Brigadier J. H. GRANT, Commanding Cavalry Brigade,
dated Camp Delhi, 22nd June 1857.

"The Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, gallantly charged twice, and I regret to say this excellent officer was severely wounded in the shoulder."

On the 12th of June the enemy made an attempt to turn our right flank, for which purpose they occupied the Sabzi Mandi in great numbers. The Guides Infantry were detached from the right picquet (which had become, and continued throughout the campaign to be, their permanent post) to turn them out, which was, after two hours' fighting, effected, with a loss to the Regiment of six men wounded and five killed.

During this day's engagement Kour Singh, Subadár of the Gurkha Company (who was afterwards unfortunately killed at the head of his men), boldly dashed at three Pandis in a house, and with his "kukri" despatched them all.

This gallant little Subadár would undoubtedly have risen to great distinction had he survived. He had gained the 3rd class Order of Merit in a former action on the Frontier, and before his death he won the 2nd class of the same order. In consideration of his gallant services and invariable good conduct, his son, Kharak Singh, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, was, on the death of his father, appointed a Supernumerary Jamadár in the Regiment.

On the 13th there was some hard fighting in the Sabzi Mandi, which the enemy had again occupied, and out of which they were again driven by the Guides. In this day's fight Lieutenant Kennedy was severely wounded, and about 10 men killed and wounded.

Akhtár Buland, Bugler, won the 3rd class Order of Merit for his praiseworthy coolness under fire. On the 14th another fight took place, in which Subadár Mihrbán Singh, a very gallant soldier, was killed.

On the 17th thirty of the Guides Cavalry, under Rasaldár Khanán Khan, took part in a successful expedition sent out under Major Tombs, of the Horse Artillery, to destroy certain batteries the enemy had constructed outside the city, the fire of which was annoying our picquets on the Ridge. Major Tombs spoke very highly of the intelligence shown by Khanán Khan.

On the 19th the enemy succeeded in getting to the rear of the camp, and the Guides Cavalry, under Captain Daly, formed part of the force sent out to meet them, and made a splendid charge, in which Captain Daly was severely wounded, and Jamadár Háji Bába and Kot Daffadár Pír Muhammad Khan both killed. These two men behaved with great pluck whilst surrounded by the enemy's infantry, but both were bayoneted. In consideration of their gallant services, the family of Pír Muhammad have been allowed two Bárgírs in the Cavalry, and the two brothers of Háji Bába have been promoted to Daffadár. Kot Daffadár Dúnichand also distinguished himself on this day, and received a severe bayonet wound, from which, however, he recovered, and was promoted to Jamadár.

On the 23rd (the centenary of Plassey) the enemy made one of the most resolute attacks that had hitherto come off, and inflicted and suffered very heavy loss. Lieutenant Murray (doing duty) was severely wounded.

On the 27th another vigorous attack was made on the right picquet, the enemy, as usual, being repulsed. Lieutenant Chalmers (doing duty) was slightly wounded.

On the 9th July the enemy's cavalry, through the treachery of one of our picquets, effected a surprise, and dashed through the camp, without, however, doing much harm. Rasaldár Muhammad Khan, happening to have his horse saddled at the time, mounted and galloped off in the direction the cavalry were approaching, and this most dashing soldier was on the point of charging the enemy single-handed, but fortunately he was prevented doing so by Major Tombs, who explained that he was about to open his guns on them. However, on the enemy retreating, and getting out of range by turning a corner, Muhammad Khan dashed at them at speed, cutting up all he came up with, and narrowly escaped being shot by a European picquet in the Sabzi Mandi, who poured a volley into the flying cavalry.

During this time Lieutenant Hodson (who, since the date of Captain Daly's wound, had been appointed to the temporary command of the Regiment) had taken the Guides Cavalry to try and cut off another party of the enemy, but it is no easy matter to overtake Pandys, when he is once put to flight.

The Infantry on this day distinguished themselves under Lieutenants Bond and Murray (doing duty). These officers, with only 78 men, held a breast-work for a considerable time against far superior numbers of the enemy, who advanced to within easy stone's-throw.

Indeed the fight was carried on by stone-throwing for some time, our men having run out of ammunition, and Pandý reserving his fire for some reason known only to himself. Thus matters continued until Lieutenant DeBrett (doing duty) arrived with a reinforcement of 50 men, and, charging the enemy in flank so bewildered them, that they broke and fled. Some idea of the numbers of the enemy may be gained by the fact that 90 bodies were afterwards found close about the breastwork.

On our side Lieutenant Murray was wounded, and twenty men killed and wounded.

The enemy having on this day brought out of the city some field guns, a column, under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, was formed to attack them. Fifty Guides, under Lieutenant Hawes, accompanied this column, and covered the advance of our guns. Our loss amounted to seven men killed and wounded.

On the 14th July, the "Sammy House Picquet" was again vigorously attacked, but a portion of the picquet having been told off for the purpose, a dash was made from the front and both flanks simultaneously, and the enemy ran in the greatest disorder, the picquet following them up to within 200 yards of the city, when the guns from the city opened with grape, and, though our retreat was orderly, the casualties were many. Lieutenant Shebbeare, Officiating 2nd in Command, was three times, and Lieutenant Hawes and Lieutenant DeBrett once, slightly wounded, and twenty-six men were killed and wounded.

On the 20th the Guide Infantry formed part of a column sent to reconnoitre, reports being current that the enemy were building batteries to enfilade our position.

The reconnaissance was completed without opposition, but, as the column was returning to camp, the enemy showed in great numbers, and pressing rather too close on the column, the Guides, who were acting as rear guard, fronted, charged, and completely drove them off.

On the 23rd another sharp attack was made on the right picquet, and was, as usual, repulsed, the loss in the Guides being small; but of the whole force engaged, from their having again followed the enemy to within grape range of the guns from the city, nine officers and many men were killed and wounded.

The Guide Cavalry accompanied a column sent under Brigadier Showers to capture some field guns the enemy had brought out of the city. Although not actually engaged, the Guide Cavalry showed considerable steadiness under a heavy fire poured into them from the gardens and enclosures by an invisible enemy.

On the 24th July, Lieutenant Shebbeare assumed the temporary command of the Regiment, and the coolness and interpidity under fire he invariably displayed is acknowledged by all ranks.

From the morning of the 31st July until the afternoon of the 2nd August there was one prolonged attack on our picquets. Although the firing during this time was incessant, our loss was not heavy, owing to the substantial breastworks that had been provided for us, behind which every man remained concealed, until the enemy showed intentions of storming, when a well-directed volley would send him to the "right about."

When the enemy retired, 137 dead bodies were counted outside the breastworks. Lieutenant Hawes was slightly wounded.

Extract of Despatch of Major C. Reid, Commanding Main Picquet, Hindu Rao's House, dated 12th August 1857.

"My acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant Shebbeare, now commanding the distinguished Corps of Guides, who has been three times slightly wounded whilst on duty with me here; also to Lieutenant Hawes, Adjutant (likewise wounded), and other officers doing duty with the Corps."

On the 13th August the Guides Cavalry accompanied Lieutenant Hodson towards Rohtak, for the purpose of watching a body of the enemy who had moved out in that direction.

On arrival at Rohtak, it was discovered that the enemy's Infantry had taken up their position in the many gardens, woods and enclosures with which the whole of the country surrounding Delhi is studded, and that their cavalry was between the gardens, &c., &c. By a judicious manœuvre, Lieutenant

Hodson retired for a short distance, and induced the enemy to follow him until arrival on a flat, clean plain, when he fronted and charged, inflicting heavy loss on them.

The Guides lost eight men and two horses in this affair. Jíwan Singh, Rasaldár, was highly praised for his tact and courage on this occasion.

On the 25th a squadron of Cavalry of the Guides, under Captain Sanford, a very gallant officer, who had been appointed Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, accompanied General Nicholson to Najafgarh, and was there engaged with the enemy.

On the 26th, before the return of General Nicholson's column, the enemy, under the supposition that there were but few men left in camp, made a determined attack on the right picquet, but they were again beaten off. Our loss was not heavy.

Early in September the siege train arrived, and preparations for the assault were actually made, and up to the 14th there was almost one incessant roar of artillery and rattle of musketry from both sides. On the 14th the city was assaulted and carried. The particulars are well known.

The Guide Infantry had thus from the 9th June to this date held, with the gallant Sirmur Battalion, and that splendid regiment the 60th Royal Rifles, this important post, and as advanced positions were seized so were the Guides pushed on to hold them.

It is true that occasionally the Regiment was recalled into camp to relieve the men from the constant duty that necessarily prevailed "on picquet," but the nature of these "reliefs" may be imagined, when on one occasion, on arriving in camp, the Corps was ordered to Bhágpat, distant 15 miles, to break up the bridge of boats that crossed the Jamna at that place, and to bring the boats down the river opposite to the British camp. This was cheerfully accomplished by dint of considerable exertion, by a party of fifteen or twenty men getting on board a boat whilst a similar party would tow it until fatigued, when they would exchange places, and in this way thirty miles had been accomplished, and the Regiment, together with the whole of the boats, arrived near camp within twenty-four hours from the time of starting, and the "relief" having expired, they proceeded to rejoin their picquet.

On another occasion of arrival in camp the Regiment was ordered to Alipur, distant ten miles, to escort military stores into camp.

The Cavalry were employed chiefly in partrolling the neighbourhood. The duty fell every other day, and between twenty and thirty miles were partrolled during the twenty-four hours.

To return to the assault. The Guides, though not sharing in the actual assault, materially aided its success.

The enemy having constructed a battery in a large sarai (surrounded by a high and loop-holed wall) called Kishanganj, the fire of which enfiladed our position on the ridge, and could without difficulty be made to enfilade many of our advanced batteries, it was necessary to take the sarai, for which purpose a column of 900 men, composed of detachments from ten different regiments, was told off under Major Reid of the Sirmur Battalion.

On arrival at Kishanganj the sarai was found to be impregnable for infantry without scaling ladders or unaided by guns.

The sarai was full of the enemy, and the fire they poured into the attacking column without showing themselves, the stiff breastworks they had erected across the road, one behind the other, and which it was almost impossible to take, owing to the heavy cross fire from the loop-holes of the sarai, the fact of the senior officer having been wounded and carried to the rear, the entire want of information as to the original plan of attack, or the situation of any inlet to the sarai, and the conviction that, as the enemy's attention had been diverted from the assault on the city, the object of the expedition had been sufficiently gained. All these circumstances combined induced the next senior officer to order a retreat, which no sooner commenced than the enemy advanced, firing and shouting to a great extent. The column, however, continued its retreat until arrival on ground they knew and had been accustomed during the preceding

three months, to hold against all comers ; when fronting, they poured a deadly fire into the enemy, who turned and fled.

During the day's operations the loss on our side was much more heavy than the enemy's, on account of his being under cover, whilst our men were much exposed.

Lieutenant Murray, whose bravery had been the admiration of all who witnessed it, fell dead.

Lieutenant Shebbeare was slightly wounded, and ten men were killed and twenty-six wounded.

Lieutenant Bond, who was detached with a company of Guides, to capture some field guns the enemy were working with effect, was also wounded.

Extract of Despatch of Brigadier J. HORE GRANT, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Field Force, dated Delhi 17th September 1857.

" A party consisting of an officer and 80 of the Infantry Guides came down to our support, and, though so small a number, went gallantly into the gardens and took up a position in a house close to the battery. I regret, however, to say the officer in command, a most gallant young fellow, Lieutenant Bond, was wounded in the head, and had to be taken away ; but the Guides held out most bravely till they got surrounded in the house, and were in great danger ; a detachment of the Beloch Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, however, came to their assistance, and brought them away in safety."

The Guide Cavalry, under Captain Sanford, were employed during the assault in supporting Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who, for the protection of the right flank of the storming columns, were ordered to "make a demonstration." Drawn up under a galling fire of grape and musketry, the Lancers suffered severely, and the Guides were, after a time, ordered to the front, the Lancers in support. The steadiness of the Guide Cavalry on this trying duty elicited the remark from Brigadier Grant, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and Colonel of the 9th Lancers, "they stand like the Lancers."

The loss in the Guide Cavalry during this demonstration was nineteen men and fourteen horses wounded.

Of the men in the Infantry killed on this memorable day, Jamadár Akbar Ali, who was shot dead at Kishanganj, deserves notice.

A Havaldár of the 4th Native Infantry, he was present, with Tallawand Singh, Ganga Rám, and Anmol Singh, Sepoys of his own regiment, at the musketry depôt at Siálkot, when the Mutiny broke out. They accompanied General Chamberlain to Delhi, and were sent by him to do duty with the Guides. On joining, they declared their preference for the Enfield over the two-grooved rifle ; they obtained it, and there are no want of witnesses to execution they did with it. Akbar Ali, besides being a first-rate soldier, was a good-tempered and clean man ; he could read and write English fluently. Though a regular "Purbia" and resident of Delhi, he was much respected in the Guides.

Tallawand Singh, on the fall of Delhi, was at his own request re-transferred to the 4th Native Infantry, Ganga Rám and Anmol Singh are still in this regiment, and have been promoted for their services at Delhi.

After the entry of our columns into the city, but before its complete occupation, the Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Shebbeare, with Lieutenants Hawes and McLean (doing duty), were ordered to hold the bridge of boats over the Jamna. On arrival there, it was discovered that the enemy had placed a twenty-four-pounder gun, supported by infantry, on the opposite bank, so as to completely sweep the bridge.

The Guides, however, charged along the bridge, and the enemy, after firing a few musket shots, spiked and deserted the gun, which was brought away by the Guides.

This account merely embraces the engagements on a large scale in which the Guides took part, for neither leisure nor space is available to relate the deeds of every man, or the innumerable small skirmishes that were almost of daily occurrence.

Towards the end of October the Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant Gough (doing duty), accompanied a column under Brigadier Showers into the district. An attack was planned on the Méwatti tribe, and the Guide Cavalry were pushed on to surround the village ; but on arrival, it was discovered that the

Méwattis were making for a long range of hills that were adjacent. There being no time for the Infantry of the force to come up, the Cavalry pushed after the enemy and followed them up and over the hills, doing great execution. So steep were the hills, that on descending the men were obliged to dismount and lead their horses.

In the beginning of November the Guides Cavalry were again ordered into the district, with a column under Colonel Gerrard, to intercept the Jodhpur Legion, reported to be making their way down country. Lieutenant Kennedy, being in temporary command of the Regiment, commanded the Cavalry on this occasion. A Company of Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Ward, being on detached duty at Riwári (a large town in the Delhi district), were, *en route*, attached to the column.

On the 16th November, after a fifteen-mile march, the enemy's position was discovered in a large village called Nárnoul. The whole force formed line on a fine, flat, grassy plain, which manœuvre had scarcely been completed, when the enemy were observed emerging from amongst a few scattered trees. Their guns taking up their position, opened first with round shot and then grape on the Carabiniers and Guide Cavalry, who were on the extreme right of the line. After a few harmless rounds, their cavalry advanced on the open plain. The Guides charged, the enemy fought desperately, and were cut up to a man. Having cleared their front, the Guides wheeled and charged and took the guns, and returned to their original ground, when orders were received to remain there and watch the right flank. The Infantry of our force, coming up at the double, took possession of the guns, and advanced into the village, where Lieutenant Ward and his Company of Guides immediately seized commanding positions, and ably aided in driving the enemy out, which was effected by sunset. In this action the Cavalry loss was Lieutenant Craigie (a brave and esteemed officer, who had been appointed to do duty), dangerously, and Lieutenant Kennedy, slightly wounded, three men and eight horses killed, and thirteen men and fourteen horses wounded, and five horses missing. In the Infantry, two men were killed and two were wounded. The loss of the enemy has been differently estimated, but probably 200 will cover their casualties.

Ashraf Khan, Rasaidár, received the 3rd class Order of Merit for the very effective way he handled his talwar on this day; and Kálá Singh, a young Sowár of the 4th Troop, also received the same decoration for the splendid way he used the pointed head of the standard pole he was carrying.

This was the concluding fight in the Delhi campaign.

Extract of Despatch of Captain J. P. CAULFIELD, Commanding Moveable Column, dated camp near Nárnoul, 18th November 1857.

"I ordered the Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Ward, to advance gradually upon them, occupying the tops of the intermediate houses, with heavy guns in the rear. By the time the guns had got round and opened fire, the Guides had taken possession of a high house commanding the saráe, and compelled the enemy to evacuate it. * * * * Great credit is due to Lieutenant Ward, 5th Native Infantry, doing duty with the Guide Infantry, for the manner in which he took his men into the city.

u / "Captain Wardlaw speaks most highly of the gallantry of the Carabiniers and Guides, and of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Hodson, Commanding Squadron of Carabiniers, and Lieutenant Kennedy, Commanding Guides, also of Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craigie, Guide Cavalry."

Extract of Despatch of Captain G. WARDLAW, 6th Carabiniers, dated camp Nárnoul, 18th November 1857.

"They fought in the most determined manner, but found their pluck of little avail against the swords of the Guides or Carabiniers. * * * * The Guides wheeled to their left and charged the guns on the flanks * * * * I regret to say the Guides and Carabiniers suffered rather severely in this charge. The gallantry displayed by both corps was most conspicuous, and the conduct of the Guides was most distinguished. Their Commanding Officer, Captain Kennedy, to whom I am much indebted for assistance during the day, was wounded, but did not leave the field though his left hand was disabled. I can only say that no European corps could have charged with greater spirit or more effect than did the Guides on this occasion. * * * * Captain Kennedy, whose conduct I have noticed above, in command of the Guides, was worthy of the highest praise. Two other officers of the Guides, Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craigie, were severely wounded while gallantly leading on their men."

Extract of letter No. 45—A, dated 29th December 1857, from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government.

"His Excellency considers that the troops behaved very well in this action, but more especially the detachment of the Carabineers under Captain Wardlaw, and the Guide Cavalry under Lieutenant Kennedy, which were highly distinguished."

On the 18th December 1857, the Guides commenced their return march towards the frontier, and arrived at Mardán on the 11th February 1858, having been at Pesháwar for a week previous, for the purpose of being complimented by General Cotton Commanding, at a parade of the whole of the Pesháwar garrison.

Extract from Division Orders by Major-General COTTON, Commanding Pesháwar Division, dated 2nd February 1858.

"Major-General Cotton makes known throughout the Division under his orders that the troops of the Pesháwar Cantonment were paraded under his personal command this day to receive and welcome the Corps of Guides on its arrival in cantonment from the siege of Delhi. A Royal Salute was fired in honor of the Guides on their approaching the parade ground, and the troops saluted, when the Major-General delivered the following addresses to that corps and the Pesháwar force.

"*A feu de joie*, with accompanying ordnance salute of 21 guns, followed the addresses, after which the Guides Cavalry and Infantry, joining their comrades, marched past, and saluted the Major-General at the head of their respective arms :—

"*Address.*—'Captain Daly, Officers, European and Native, and soldiers of the Guide Corps, I have invited you here as brother-soldiers of the Frontier this day, to welcome you on your return from the siege of Delhi, and to acknowledge, in the most public manner, the high sense we entertain of the value and importance of the service rendered by you to the State during the progress of the present insurrectionary war. In the name of Colonel Edwardes, our Commissioner, on my own account, and in behalf of my brother officers and soldiers, I warmly greet you on your return amongst us.

"We respect, we honour you, and we feel proud of being re-associated with men whose deeds of daring have earned our noble profession never-dying fame. We deeply lament that so many brave men and comrades of the Frontier should have fallen in the rebellion, the names of Nicholson, Battye, Trevoy, MacBarnett, Murray and Lumsden are with sorrow deeply impressed on our hearts and minds.'"

Extract of letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, Military Department, to the Government of India, No. 50, dated 30th August 1858.

"We cannot too strongly express our entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Major-General Cotton in his division order on the occasion of the return of the Guides to the Frontier.

"That corps, by the extraordinary alacrity with which they proceeded to Delhi, marching 580 miles in twenty-one days, and having during those twenty-one days turned off the road twelve miles one night to attack mutineers, by their remarkable services before Delhi, where, for nearly four months, both officers and men were constantly in action, sometimes twice a day; by their singular fidelity as shown by the fact that of 800 men not one man deserted to the enemy, whilst 350 of them were killed and wounded, and by their heroic gallantry, having established for themselves the strongest claim to our approbation and favour. We desire that these our sentiments be conveyed to them through their gallant Commander Major Daly."

The following list shows the names of every officer who was attached to the Guides during 1857, and also shows the casualties that occurred :—

Original complement.	Commandant, Captain Daly, severely wounded.			
	2nd-in-Command, Lieutenant Battye, killed.			
	Commandant of Cavalry, Lieutenant Kennedy, severely and slightly.			
	Adjutant, Lieutenant Hawes, slightly, four times.			
	Assistant Surgeon J. L. Stewart, M.D.			
Temporarily attached.	Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant Hodson.			
	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
	Officiating Commandment, Captain Sanford.		Officiating 2nd-in-Command, afterwards	
	Doing-duty, Lieutenant Willock, died.		Officiating Commandant, Lieutenant	
			Shebbeare, slightly, six times.	
			Doing-duty Lieutenant Chalmers, slightly.	
	Ditto	Hayley.	Ditto	Murray, killed.
	Ditto	McKenzie.	Ditto	Bond, severely.
	Ditto	Montgomery.	Ditto	DeBrett, slightly.
	Ditto	Gough.	Ditto	McLean, slightly.
	Ditto	Craigie, killed.	Ditto	Ward.

All the officers temporarily attached (with the exception of Lieutenant Bond, who was appointed Officiating Adjutant, and Lieutenant Ward doing duty), on the march of the regiment from Delhi joined other corps—Lieutenant Shebbeare being directed to raise and command a regiment of Pioneers.

Statement showing the numerical strength of, and the losses sustained in, the Corps of Guides during the campaign of 1857.

	EUROPEAN OFFICERS.							CAVALRY.							INFANTRY.							Grand total.	
	Commandant.	2nd-in-Command.	Commandant of Cavalry.	Adjutant.	Doing-duty.	Assistant Surgeon.	Total.	Rasaldars.	Rasaldars.	Jamaldars.	Kot Daffadars.	Daffadars.	Trumpeters.	Sowars and Camel Sowars.	Total.	Subadars.	Jamaldars.	Haraldars.	Naiks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.		Total.
Strength on reaching Delhi ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	5	3	2	4	5	36	3	165	218	6	11	37	40	9	320	423	646
Reinforcements received at various times *	1	1	1	...	12	...	15	2	1	3	2	20	1	176	205	3	7	10	15	3	203	241	461
Losses sustained †... ..	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	1	3	...	23	28	2	3	10	9	3	72	99	131
Strength on return to Lahore †...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	5	6	44	4	273	338	7	15	37	46	9	451	565	909

* The reinforcements of the Cavalry and Infantry were men that were entertained for the augmentation of troops and companies, and to fill existing vacancies, also men who re-joined at Delhi from furlough. The Cavalry were reinforced in excess of this by a troop of Lieutenant Hayley's Police and a Rasaldar and two Daffadars of the 1st Oudh Cavalry, who were temporarily attached.

† These losses include only those killed, or who died, either from wounds or from natural causes. In excess of this total there were eight European officers, 49 Cavalry, and 173 Infantry, wounded.

‡ Before the Corps left Delhi for the Frontier, all the European Officers "doing duty" but one, were transferred to other regiments, and Lieutenant Hayley's Police were withdrawn.

The undermentioned men for conspicuous gallantry in action gained the different degrees of the Orders of Merit notified opposite their respective names.

It is to be regretted that, owing to the entire want of leisure in camp, office copies of the letters applying for rewards for, and stating the particular instances of gallantry of several men, were not kept.

Those that are forthcoming are herewith entered, and may be taken as a proof that these honours were in every case well deserved and fairly won.

RANK AND NAMES.	Degree or class of the Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
CAVALRY.		
1st Troop.		
Rasaldár Khánán Khán... ..	3rd	On the 10th September, charged a Ghol of dismounted men. Dismounted in the thick of the fight, on the 19th June, on observing his Silládár on the ground with his horse killed, and resigning his own horse, cut his way out on foot, killing and wounding two or three of the rebels.
Sowar Gházi	3rd	
„ Karim	3rd	
„ Abdur Rahmán	3rd	
2nd Troop.		
Rasaldár Muhammad Khán ... ..	...	Always forward in fight, always marked by gallantry. On the 20th August, was detached with 25 sowars to cut out camels grazing near the Ajmri Gate. With this small body the Rasaldár surprised and drove in a strong picquet of the rebels, and, from amidst their very camp, brought away 70 camels and baggage animals. When reconnoitering at Najafgarh, 25th August, he slew the leader of the rebel Cavalry who came out and met him. He is already in possession of the 2nd class, now recommended for advancement to the 1st-class.
Rasaidár Ashraf Khán	3rd	Conspicuous gallantry at Nároul, 16th November.
Daffadár Yákub Khán	3rd	
„ Muhammad Husein Khán	3rd	After snapping his carbine at a footman, and standing his fire, went in and finished him with the butt-end, on 10th September.
Sowar Kamaruddin	3rd	
„ Kásim Ali Sháh	3rd	
„ Mirza Fázl Bég	3rd	Pursued two dismounted sowars, and cut down one, under a heavy fire, on 10th September.
3rd Troop.		
Rasaidár Prem Singh	3rd	On 10th September, went in most gallantly and cut down a dismounted sowar who had already beaten off two others. Lieutenant Gough reports having seen him do the same in another instance.
Jamadár Dall Singh	2nd	
Kot Daffadár Mukhtíar Ali Sháh ... ..	...

RANK AND NAMES.	Degree or class of the Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
CAVALRY—continued.		
3rd Troop.—concluded.		
Daffadár Oatar Singh ... ..	...	Attacked a Rasaldár of the enemy with the greatest pluck, and killed him in single combat. Severely wounded himself on 10th September.
4th Troop.		
Daffadár Isri Singh	3rd	Marked gallantry on the 18th August in a hand-to-hand encounter.
„ Nihal Singh	3rd	Was the first man over the aqueduct, and charged straight at the enemy, who had turned and were lining the opposite bank. Horse wounded 18th August.
„ Kálá Singh	3rd	On the 16th November, at Narnoul, selected the leaders of the rebel cavalry, dashed at them, and did great execution with the pointed head of the standard pole he was carrying.
INFANTRY.		
2nd Company.		
Subadár Ahmed Khán	3rd	
3rd Company.		
Subadár Pír Baksh	3rd	
5th Company.		
Havaldár Jai Singh	3rd	
6th Company.		
Subadár Bhup Singh	3rd	
Bugler, Gurdít Singh	3rd	Repeated instances of gallantry on Hindú Rao's Hill, where eventually he was severely wounded. On the 9th to the 12th June, particularly remarked in several charges, always to the front, sounding the "advance" and cheering on the men.
Transferred to 3rd P. I., Subadár Kudaratulla.	...	Stoutness and gallantry under trying circumstances in the Kishanganj attack, 14th September.
Bugler, Ahtár Buland	3rd	Bearing off Lieutenant Kennedy, when that officer was severely wounded on the 13th June, in the presence of the enemy, and through a heavy fire.

The following men were "promoted for gallantry in the field" on the spot at Delhi. Many men were subsequently promoted, and many transfers with promotion were made for good conduct before the enemy, but the undermentioned having been especially mentioned in regimental orders, their names are here recorded:—

NAMES.	PROMOTIONS.	NAMES.	PROMOTIONS.
CAVALRY.		INFANTRY—continued.	
1st Troop.		3rd Company.	
Daffadár Fazl Khan	Kot Daffadár.	Sepoy Jáwáhir Singh	Naik.
Sowar Mahmud	Daffadár.	„ Lakhan	„
„ Ghulám Husain	„	4th Company.	
2nd Troop.		Naik Majid	Havaldár.
Sowar Fattah Khan	„	Sepoy Amir Khan	Naik.
„ Fakir Muhammad Khan	„	„ Shiákai	„
„ Nowróz Alí, Bárgír of Rasaldar	„	„ Khan Muhammad	„
„ Muhammad Khan	Khudaspa.	„ Baz Muhammad	„
3rd Troop.		„ Karár	„
Kot Daffadár Duní Chand	Jamadár.	5th Company.	
Sowar Jiwand Singh	Daffadár.	Havaldár Jodh Bir	Jamadár.
„ Lábh Singh	„	Naik Purshád Singh	Havaldár.
„ Gujar Singh	„	„ Kashi Rám	„
„ Bishan Dass	„	Sepoy Surjan	Naik.
„ Jodh Singh	„	„ Bhági Rám	„
„ Punjáb Singh	„	„ Balbhadar	„
„ Isri Singh	„	„ Takr Singh	„
„ Shiv Dass	„	„ Bishan Singh	„
„ Chanda Singh	„	„ Rup Singh	„
„ Nihal Singh	„	„ Tularam	„
„ Atar Singh	„	„ Balbir	„
„ Jawála Saháe, Bárgír of Rasaldar Prem Singh	Khudaspa.	6th Company.	
4th Troop.		Sepoy Lál Singh	„
Sowar Jiwan Singh	Daffadár.	„ Jagat Singh	„
„ Attar Singh	„	„ Tara Singh	„
INFANTRY.		„ Kálá Singh	„
1st Company.		„ Khusál Singh	„
Naik Siri Rám	Havaldár.	7th Company.	
Sepoy Jai Singh	Naik.	Naik Molarám	Havaldár.
„ Dal Singh	„	„ Mán Singh	„
2nd Company.		8th Company.	
Sepoy Hésim	„	Naik Khushal Singh	„
		Sepoy Gangarám	Naik.
		„ Shádeh Khan	„

In April 1858, the Guides, under Lieutenant Kennedy, and with Lieutenants Hawes, Bond and Ward, and Dr. Stewart, accompanied a force under Major-General Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B., across the eastern border of Yusufzai.

The Guide Infantry formed the advance guard on the march to Chingla and Mangal thána, and, on the march to Sitána, the Guide Cavalry were in advance.

No opposition was met with on the march; and the three villages were found to be evacuated and were destroyed.

At Sitána, however, the Hindústáni fanatics appearing on the hill over the village, four regiments and the Pesháwar Mountain Train were ordered to ascend from different directions to oppose them.

The Guides met with no opposition on the hill they were directed to ascend and hold.

Some of the other regiments encountered the enemy, who fought desperately, but was speedily overcome.

On the return of the troops from Mangal thána and Sitána, the Guides formed the rear guard.

Despatch of Major-General S. Cotton, Commanding Pesháwar Division, dated 6th May 1858.

"To the Regimental Commanders * * * * Lieutenant Kennedy, Commanding Corps of Guides * * * * I have to offer my best thanks for the efficient manner in which they commanded their respective corps; the same are due to the officers and men of the whole force, whose excellent conduct and discipline in the field deserve my most unqualified approbation."

In June 1858, the Kandahar Mission returned. Of the escort, Native Doctor Yákub Khán; Gujar, Sowar, 1st Troop; and Hasan, sepoy, 2nd Company, died at Kandahar.

Yákub Khán; was formerly a Havaljár in the 4th Company of this regiment, and on one occasion, when in hospital with fever, he took such an interest in the treatment of the patients around him, that Dr. Lyell (who was then in medical charge of the corps) took him in hand, and instructed him in the rudiments of the profession, in which he made such rapid progress that after a short time he was enabled to pass as a Native Doctor of the 3rd class. His urbanity and consideration towards those under his care gained for him universal respect and the confidence of all who ever came in contact with him. He was an invaluable assistant to Dr. Bellew in the dispensary attached to the Mission, and his untimely death was brought on by his indefatigable exertions during an epidemic of typhus fever at Kandahár.

Copy of a letter No. 5462, dated 29th December 1858, from the Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 332, dated 21st October last, submitting report on the Kandahár Mission, with appendices. The Governor-General has read these papers with the deepest interest, and with a very high appreciation of the clear sound judgment and admirable temper of Major Lumsden, who has shown no ordinary qualifications for the discharge of a very difficult duty. His Lordship desires to acknowledge the great and lasting good services which that officer has done in the warmest terms, and to express his thanks to Lieutenant P. Lumsden and Dr. Bellew for the very efficient aid given by them to the head of the Mission and for their most useful contributions to our knowledge of Afghánistan. It will be a pleasure to His Lordship to place Major Lumsden's services prominently before the Home Government, and he may sure that, though different in kind, they will not be valued less highly than if they had been rendered in the field at the head of the noble regiment with which he has been so long connected * * * * His Lordship further sanctions the grant of eighteen months' batta to the detachment of the Guides, horse and foot, that accompanied the Mission."

The services of the Corps of Guides, from the time it was first raised, are recorded in the archives of Government. The extraordinary march of this fine regiment in May and June 1857, the hottest season of the year, from the Pesháwar Frontier to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles in 22 days, is a feat not surpassed, and this corps took its full share in the siege of Delhi.

General order by the Governor-General in Council, No. 1277 of 1859, dated 9th September 1859.

* 300 rifles made up by the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 8th Companies.
† 2nd Troop made up to 100 sabres.

In December 1859, an expedition under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, C.B., was organized to punish the Kabul Kheyl Wazírís for harbouring the murderers of Captain Meham of the Artillery. Three companies * and a troop† of the Guides under Major Lumsden, with Lieutenants Kennedy and Ward, joined the force assembled

at Kohat, and proceeded thence to Thall, Buland Kheyl. From Buland Kheyl the Guide Cavalry escorted the General on a reconnaissance for some twelve miles to the mouth of the Zaka Pass, but not a single Wazírí was seen. Next day the force, leaving the Cavalry and sufficient Infantry with the big guns for the protection of camp, marched before daylight in a different direction to that reconnoitred the previous day, and fell in with the enemy about sunrise when immediate dispositions were made for an attack. A column ascended the hill to the right, another to the left, while a third remained in the bed of the nullah as reserve. The left attack was composed of the Guide Infantry, supported by the 4th Sikhs and Pesháwar Mountain Train; No. 2 Company skirmished supported by the remainder; the enemy occupied a breastwork on the top of a hill, and our skirmishers, under Captain Gordon (10th Punjab Infantry, and doing-duty for this expedition with the Guides) were soon engaged, but just as they were nearing the "Sangar," a party of about eight or ten horsemen appeared over the crest of the hill, and galloped down the face of it at our skirmishers, accompanied by the footmen holding the breastwork, sword in hand. This sudden and unexpected appearance of horsemen on such ground (who, to give them their due, rode down this steep hill as if on a race-course), took the skirmishers so much aback that they ran in and formed on their supports; these latter stood their ground, receiving both horse and footmen with a well-directed fire, which killed several and induced the remainder to turn about, when they were closely followed by our supports, who took up the skirmishing, and carried the "Sangar." The Guides were here relieved by the 4th Sikhs, and became the reserve; and although hill after hill was crowned nothing more of the enemy was seen, nor did they attempt to follow when the troops descended into the nullah and retraced their steps to camp which was reached some time after dark. The camp had been moved up from Buland Kheyl to Gundiob, a place about half-way between the former ground and the scene of the fight, and a few days afterwards the Kábul Khel Wazírís came in and made terms, and our surveyors contrived to finish a valuable map of the country which had never before been visited by Europeans.

In the Infantry the undermentioned men distinguished themselves on the day of the fight.

Ziárát, Sepoy, No. 2 Company, who, notwithstanding the confusion attending the first advance of his Company, accompanied the supports, and was one of the first men in the "Sangar" which was stoutly defended until carried.

Alládád, sepoy, No 3 Company, a little fellow about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, who, when the charge of Wazírís down the hill was made, fixed his rifle sword, and called on Captain Gordon (a man upwards of six feet high, and broad in proportion) to get behind him, as he was prepared to protect him. Although his offer was not accepted, it, together with the way he stood by that officer against all comers, is worthy of mention and marks him for future reward. Our casualties were—killed, Hidáyat, Sepoy, 3rd Company; wounded, Muhammed Daráz, Havaldár, Saddru, Khán Bahadur, Amir Khán Mahmud, Muhammed Rahim, Sepoys, 2nd Company, Bahadur, Sepoy, 3rd Company, Hira Singh, Nidhan Singh, Sukhun Singh, Sepoys, 6th Company; Ganga Singh, Sepoy, 8th Company.

The loss of the enemy was between twenty and thirty.

The regiment returned to quarters in January.

In January 1860, Major Lumsden was gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel and Companion of the Civil Order of the Bath for his services to the State.

On the 15th April 1860, about 4,000 men of all arms were assembled at Ták, under Brigadier Chamberlain, C.B., for the purpose of punishing the Mahsood Wazírís for a daring attack on our frontier outpost at Ták, and for a long list of offences against us which had been allowed to remain unnoticed. Four Companies; 400 rifles of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 6th Companies made up to 100 each by men from the 3rd, 7th, and 8th Companies, and a Troop of Guides, 100 sabres of the 4th Troop, with men from the 3rd Troop, under Colonel Lumsden, with Lieutenants Kennedy and Bond, and Dr. Tuson, accompanied the expedition. The force entered the hills on the 17th April, and proceeded as far as Pallosín, two marches, without adventure. From this place General Chamberlain diverged from the main line of route, taking with him the greater part of the force, including the Guide

Cavalry, to destroy some villages that lay some three or four marches distant, Colonel Lumsden remaining at Pallosín with about 1,800 men, including the Guide Infantry, and the few sick men or owners of sick horses, who were unable to accompany the Guide Cavalry. On the morning of the 23rd April, just as the bugles sounded the "reveillé," the camp was rudely startled from its slumbers, by the discharge of a hurried volley from all the outlying pickets, and the next instant about 3,000 Wazírís stood on the ridge of low hills which ran close in rear of camp, pouring in a galling fire indiscriminately into camp, and creating a scene of excitement more easily imagined than described. At the same time about 500 of their best men rushed, sword in hand, amongst the tents, slashing at man and beast, and doing great mischief among the camp followers. The numbers of the enemy rendered it an easy task for them to overpower the pickets without a check, and thus enabled them to commence the fight under such advantageous terms, but in one instant the inlying picket of the Guides (the 4th Company under Subadár Bhup Singh) turned out, and was led by Colonel Lumsden up the low ridge where the Wazírís stood, took them in flank, and opened a heavy and destructive fire on them, till joined by the Hazára Gurkhas and 4th Sikhs when the affair was soon settled. All this time the fight in camp became hotter and hotter, the scattered Guides fighting as they came out of their tents, but unable to form in any order until Lieutenants Bond and Lewis (Her Majesty's 7th Fusiliers, and doing-duty with the Guides) got some 200 of them together, led them in a spirited charge with the bayonet, which soon cleared the camp. As a proof of how well the men behaved under these trying circumstances, it is only necessary to state that the enemy were all clear out of camp within a quarter of an hour of their first appearance, leaving 92 dead in and about camp, and 40 more bodies were found in a ravine close at hand next day. The outlying pickets did their duty well, as may be seen from the subjoined list of casualties in each. It is an astonishing fact that although the Wazírís rushed so gallantly on the pickets, only 500 of them could be got into camp, and scarcely one of these could be brought to face an armed man when once there, most of the damage done by them in camp being amongst the camp followers, and defenceless cattle. A few days afterwards General Chamberlain, with his column, rejoined Colonel Lumsden, and as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made for sending the sick and wounded back to Ták, the force continued its march up the bed of the river Zám, without anything particular occurring until the morning of the 4th May, when, after a march of some five miles, the enemy in force, were observed to be in position on the heights to the right and left of the narrow Barrera Pass. Three columns were formed, one under Colonel Green, C.B., ascended the hills to the right, another under Colonel Lumsden, C.B., those to the left, and the third column remained in reserve in the bed of the river. The left column was composed of the 6th Punjab Infantry, 6th Police Battalion, Pesháwar Mountain Train, and Guide Infantry. The Mountain Train was here chiefly employed, and such was the accuracy of its fire, that the enemy were driven out of position after position in succession, each point being immediately occupied by our skirmishers, and thus the whole range was cleared of the enemy, with the loss only of two men wounded in this column. The right column was strongly opposed and differently handled, but this book must be confined to the history of the share taken by the Guides in these affairs. The Guide Cavalry were with the reserve column. After this day's fight the Wazírís appeared to be disheartened and unable to combine, for beyond a few shots daily fired at the rear guards, nothing more was seen of them, and the force proceeded to the large town of Káni-Gurám—the headquarters of the Wazírís, and near the foot of the Pír Ghal Mountain. Halted there a few days, and then retraced its steps down the bed of the Zám for about 10 miles, and struck off up the bed of the Tauda China river; burned, together with many smaller ones, the large village of Makim, and on the 19th May arrived at Bannu by a hitherto unexplored road. The regiment returned to quarters on the 1st June 1860. The following casualties occurred on the 23rd April:—

In Subadár Ahmad Khán's picket, killed.	{ Jamadár Masam Khán, 2nd Company. { Havaldár Lehna Singh, 1st Company. { Naik Jawáhir Singh, 8th Company. { Sepoys Gurbháj, 1st Company; Fattah Khán and Ajun, { 2nd Company; Ditta and Jawáhir, 3rd Company; { Lakha, Pakhále, 2nd Company; Punjáb Singh, Subél, { Singh, Sáhu Singh, Budh Singh, 6th Company.
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In Subadár Ahmad Khán's picket, wounded.	{	Havaldárs Suchet Singh, 1st Company; Mir Ahmad, 2nd Company; Muhammad Daraz, 2nd Company.
		Naiks Abdur Rahmán, Tor, and Samundar, 2nd Company.
In Havaldár Ratan Singh's picket.	{	Sepoys Kharak Singh, Palu Tálá, 1st Company; Nur Khán Saiad Khán (1), Rahmatulla, Azimullah, Adam Sháh, Mázim Sháh, Sáhíb Ali, Hamza Khan, Akbar Sháh (2), Ashraf Husain, Amir Khán, Tazu, Khairulla (2), Dost Muhammad, Saddar Ali, Syad Khán (2), Jan Muhammad, Sher Khán, Jullundhar, 2nd Company; Hayat Bakhsh, Badrauddin, Daswandi, Ahmad Khán, Sultan, Umar Khán, Idá, Muhammad Bakhsh, Alládád, 3rd Company; Mihr Khán, 4th Company; Atar Singh, Sobhá Singh, Jíwan Singh, 6th Company; Lehna, Sahádat, 7th Company.
		Killed—Havaldár Ratan Singh, 6th Company. Wounded—Havaldár Wadáwa Singh, 6th Company.
In Havaldár Bhágwán Singh's picket.	{	Sepoys Kishan Singh (2), 1st Company; Jawaiá, 3rd Company; Gurdit Singh, 6th Company.
		Wounded—Sepoys, Tára Singh, Nidhán Singh, 6th Company; Haidar Shah, 7th Company.
In camp, fighting men.	{	Killed—Sepoys, Amir Khán, 3rd Company; Basáwah Singh, 6th Company.
		Wounded—Havaldárs Nassim, 4th Company; Jodh Singh, 6th Company.
In camp, camp followers.	{	Naik Murzam, 4th Company.
		Sepoys, Surjan (1), and Ataru, 1st Company; Kalir Bakhsh and Sazawár, 3rd Company; Nur Sháh, 4th Company; Jai Singh, 6th Company, and Salik Rám, 7th Company.
Total casualties on the 23rd April.	{	Camel Sowárs, Kadir Bakhsh, 2nd Troop; Pala, 3rd Troop; Ran Singh and Dewa Singh, 4th Troop.
		Killed—1 Yábu Khána, Sais, 8 Dooli bearers, 8 servants of native officers.
	{	Wounded Gira, Langri, 6th Company; Kanhaiya, Pakháli, 8th Company; 1 servant of native officer, 6 Dooli bearers.
		Killed—1 Jamadár, 2 Havaldárs, 1 Naik, 11 Sepoys, 1 Pakháli, 9 Camp Followers, 8 Dooli Bearers,—total 33.
	{	Wounded—5 Havaldárs, 5 Naiks, 51 Sepoys, Langri, 1 Pakháli, 1 Camp Follower, 6 Dooli Bearers, 1 Camel Sowár, 3 Sowárs,—total 74.

Rasaldár Muhammad Khan, No. 2 Troop, on the 23rd June 1886, being on out-post duty at "Maini" with his troop, received information that on the morning of the previous day some "Gadduns" had carried away about twenty head of cattle; he immediately gave chase, and coming up with them recovered the stolen cattle, besides taking forty-two head of Gaddun cattle, and capturing eight Gadduns. A slight skirmish took place, in which the Gadduns lost two men killed and one wounded, and on our side one horse was killed and one wounded.

AMBEYLA CAMPAIGN.

On the 28th July 1863, a detachment of the Corps of Guides, as noted in the margin, marched out of the Mardán Fort, under command of Lieutenant F. H. Jenkins, 2nd-in-Command, Corps of Guides, with Lieutenant Battye, doing-duty Officers, to protect the border villages of Topi from a threatened attack by the Gadduns of Máhaban, and the Hindústáni fanatics of Sittáná. The troops made a forced march all night, and reached Topi at 7 o'clock next evening, the thirty-two miles of road having been got over without a halt.

The prompt appearance of the Guides at Topi saved the village from immediate attack, but the Gadduns and Hindústánis continuing to show a hostile demeanour, the detachment of Guides, above noted, was directed to hold its position at Topi and blockade the offending tribes. They were employed on this

duty till the 14th October 1863, when, being relieved by the 3rd Sikh Infantry, they joined the head-quarters of the Regiment with the Yusufzai Field Force then assembling at Swábi. Lieutenant A. M. Ommaney joined the detachment, on the 5th July 1863, whilst employed on blockading duty at Topi. This detachment captured several Hindústánis and others attempting to break the blockade, and on the night of the 3rd September, the usual night patrol, consisting of Daffadár Fakira, 1st Troop, and Sowárs Sadda Singh, Zulábred-din Muhammadi, and Atáulla, had a gallant encounter with the advance guard of a party of 250 or 300 Hindústánis, who under the guidance of their leader, one Mullah Abdullah, had come down from Sittáná with the intention of surprising the Guide Camp at Topi. Daffadár Fakira and his party on coming suddenly upon the enemy in the dark at once charged them, calling out "Fall in; fall in." The enemy thinking their movement had been anticipated, and that the whole of the detachment was out to meet them, at once turned and fled, their leader showing the way. Daffadar Fakira and his party escaped unhurt, but they killed one of the enemy, and mortally wounded another who died in the Guide Camp soon after arrival, having been brought in by a party visiting the scene of action next morning. The patrol also brought in the arms of four or five others of the enemy, who, to expedite their flight, had thrown them down.

On the 5th September 1863, the Regimental head-quarters Corps of Guides, as noted in the margin, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Wilde, C.B., marched from the Mardan Fort, and, on the 8th September, took up a position at Bájá Bám Khel as a support to the Topi detachment, and more completely to enforce the blockade. On the 13th September, two guns, 3rd Punjab Light Field Battery, under Captain Salt from Kohát, joined Regimental head-quarters Camp of Guides at Bájá Bám Khel, and on the 17th September, Lieutenant Hawes, Commandant of Cavalry, joined head-quarters from leave.

On the 12th October 1863, the head-quarters Corps of Guides and Captain Salt's guns marched from Bájá Bám Khel, and camped at Swábi and formed the nucleus of the Yusufzai Field Force, collecting there and at Nowa Killa; here they were joined on the 14th October 1863, by the Topi detachment and Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and on the succeeding days Brigadier-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, and members of the staff of the Field Force, arrived in camp.

On the 18th October, Brigadier-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain and Staff, and the troops assembled at Swábi, as noted in the margin, marched to Nowa Killa, and there joined the rest of the Yusufzai Field Force, marching in from the opposite side. The Yusufzai Field Force assembled at Nowa Killa on the 19th October consisted of Her Majesty's 71st Royal Light Infantry and Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, "C" Battery, Royal Artillery, 3rd Punjab Light Field Battery, 11th Bengal Cavalry, and Guide Cavalry, 14th, 20th, and 32nd Regiments Bengal Native Infantry, Guides Infantry, 3rd, 5th, 6th, Punjab Infantry Regiments. The 1st Punjab Infantry, 5th Gurkha Regiment, and Hazára Mountain Train Battery, were camped a few miles off at the mouth of the Darán Pass. At noon, on the 19th October, Field Force orders were issued, and directed the advance of the army in two columns to follow one after the other by the Ambeyla route to Chamla. The first column, under Colonel Wilde, C.B., was to march at 9 o'clock in the evening, and the other under Brigadier-General Chamberlain was to follow at one o'clock the next morning.

At 9 P.M. of the 19th October 1863, Colonel Wilde's column left camp in the following order, viz., Guides Infantry,* 5th Punjab Infantry and 20th Native Infantry. 11th Bengal Cavalry, 100 sabres Guides Cavalry. At midnight the column was joined near Muchai by the troops advancing from the Darán Pass, viz., 1st Punjab Infantry, 5th Gurkha Regiment, and Hazára Mountain Train Battery. These fell into the column, behind the Guides, and the advance was again continued over very rough ground. Skirting the hills till 3 A.M., when the column was halted, for a couple hours, on some rising ground, three miles from the entrance to the Ambeyla Pass. At day-light the column was again advanced to the villages of the Surkháwí, near the entrance to the pass, and here at was halted whilst the pass was being reconnoitered by Colonel Wilde.

* Lieut. Jenkins.
 " Furlong.
 " Battye.
 " Hawes.
 W. H. Bellew.
 8 Comps., Infantry.
 100 Sabres, Cavalry.

After a short rest the column again advanced, and at intervals detached parties of the Guides were left to hold commanding heights on either side of the pass. At about 3 p.m. the crest of the pass was reached, and found to be occupied by the enemy, who fired a few shots at long range as the column advanced. At this time the remnant of the Guides, under Lieutenant Jenkins, was sent up the hill on the right of the enemy's position, and the 1st Punjab Infantry similarly took the hill on the left. The Hazára Mountain Train Battery, in the pass between the two, meanwhile fired a round or two of shell to hasten the retreat of the enemy. The column continued its advance slowly and steadily, and at sunset surmounted the crest of the pass, and camped on its further slope. The Guides furnished a night picket of five companies, under Lieutenant Jenkins with Lieutenant Furlong, Adjutant, to hold the hill-top on the right flank of camp. In the advance of the column to the crest of the Ambeyla pass the enemy lost twelve or fourteen men, of whom three dead bodies were found in the line of advance of the Guides. There were no casualties on our side. It was midnight before the whole of the column arrived in camp; the distance from Nowa Killá to camp on crest of Ambeyla pass is about twenty-two miles. On the 22nd October, Lieutenant Hawes with fifty sabres, Guides Cavalry, proceeded to the Chamla Valley for a reconnaissance under Colonel Probyn, 11th Bengal Cavalry. On the return to camp of the reconnoitering party, they became engaged with the enemy, who held the road to camp in force at the village of Ambeyla. A gallant charge cleared the road for the party to regain camp; Sowars Mahtáb Singh and Lachman Singh, 3rd Troop, were wounded in this affair, the one by spear, the other by sword, and Daffadár Mahmud Khán, 2nd Troop, was conspicuous for his gallantry in the charge. The enemy, however, again collected, and, engaging the 20th Native Infantry, sent out as a support, followed them into camp at night fall, and cut up some camp followers before they were driven back. The whole of the Guides not on picket duty were at once pushed to the front of camp, and driving the enemy before them held the ridges on right front of camp till morning, with the 1st Punjab Infantry, Pesháwar Mountain Train Battery, and 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers. The enemy maintained a brisk fire, and pressed their attack all along the front of camp till past midnight, when they dispersed, leaving eighteen dead bodies in front of our position. Our casualties were few. In the Guides one dooli bearer was cut down by one of the enemy's swordsmen. On the return of the Guides to camp next morning, the whole of the regiment was posted as a picket on the hill, forming right flank of camp between the 1st Punjab Infantry in front, and 5th Gurkhas in rear, and with these regiments they held this ridge till the conclusion of the war. The service here was a continual round of duty of one kind and another night and day, and the whole regiment was rarely altogether in camp. Reconnoitering parties, convoy grazing, and water guards, outlying pickets at night, and supports to the advanced pickets held by the 1st Punjab Infantry were the usual routine duties performed by the corps till the advance of the army on the 15th December 1863, whilst the portions of the regiment not otherwise employed took their share in repelling several attacks of the enemy on our stockaded position on the right of the Ambeyla Pass.

30th October 1863, at daylight this morning, a strong body of the enemy surprised the most advanced outlying picket of our right flank defences, overpowered the Havaldár's party of the 1st Punjab Infantry holding it, and opened a heavy fire into our position below. Major Keyes with his regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and No. 2 Company of the Guides at once advanced to the rescue, and by a most gallant charge up the rock re-took the picket after a severe hand-to-hand contest. The picket was named the "Crag" from its position at the top of an abrupt and precipitous rock everlooking the "Monastery" picket (so named from the ruins of an ancient Buddhist Monastery) held by the 1st Punjab Infantry, and was accessible from one side only by a narrow rocky path; towards the enemy it sloped on to the further hills. In this brilliant affair Subadár Ahmad Khán, Naiks Maizullah and Kamarud-din, and sepoy Samundar were distinguished for conspicuous bravery, and were amongst the first to re-enter the re-captured picket. The casualties in No. 2 Company were sepoy Bujjut Ali killed, and sepoy Fattah Khán wounded. On the re-capture of the picket upwards of sixty dead bodies, mostly Hindústáni fanatics, were found in and about the "Crag."

6th November, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies under Lieutenant Jenkins,

and accompanied by Lieutenant Battye, were engaged with the enemy in a sharp skirmish on the hill in right front of camp, whilst out as a covering party to Sappers and Minors making a road to the front. Casualties—Lieutenant Battye severely wounded, sepoy Juma, No. 2, killed, and Havaldár Bahádúr and sepoy Jangoo, No. 2, wounded.

12th November, Nos. 7 and 8 Companies under Lieutenant Furlong, Adjutant, were posted as a night picket in support of the "Crag." During the night the enemy made a determined and prolonged attack on this picket held at the time by Major Brownlow and the 21st Native Infantry. Subadár Kurbán Ali, No. 7 Company, displayed great coolness and good judgment in carrying ammunition into the picket during the attack.

13th November, the regiment was engaged with the enemy to-day at the Crag picket, Nos. 2, 7 and 8 Companies under Lieutenant Furlong, and the rest under Lieutenant Jenkins. Casualties—sepoy Danbir, No. 5 Company, wounded. From this date to the 20th November one-half of the regiment was continually on picket duty with the 1st Punjab Infantry and other troops in the "Crag" and "Monastery." Opposite to these stockaded posts held by our troops the enemy had erected lines of breast works, and a desultory exchange of shots now and again suddenly growing into a brisk but short lived fusillade was kept up more or less night and day. The casualties on our side were few. Of the Guides—Havaldár Siri Rám, No. 1 Company, was wounded by gun-shot on the 18th November.

On the afternoon of the 20th November, after a protracted and hard pressed assault, our gallant enemies captured the "Crag" picket from our troops, but were speedily driven out again, the casualties on both sides being very serious. The storming party to re-take the picket was led by Brigadier-General Chamberlain in person. He was severely wounded by gun-shot. The Guides had been relieved from duty in this picket only on the morning of the assault, and took part in its re-capture, but without casualties, their advance being well covered by artillery fire.

On the 26th November, Lieutenant Ommanney joined the Head-Quarters of the regiment in camp, crest of the Ambeyla Pass.

On the 1st December 1863, the regiment was paraded in its own picket to witness the distribution of Order of Merit medals by General Garvock. The undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys of the regiment were rewarded with medals of the Order of Merit for acts of distinguished bravery on different occasions, *viz.* :—

Subadár Ahmad Khán	No. 2 Company.	Sepoy Samundar	No. 2 Company.
Havaldár Bahádúr	" "	" Ziárat	" "
Naik Mauzulla	" "	" Bawn Shah	" "
" Kamar-ud-din	" "	" Ahmad Gul	4 "

On the 10th December 1863, 200 sabres of the Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant Hawes, arrived in camp, crest of the Ambeyla Pass, from the reserve force at Parmouli. On the 15th December 1863, the regiment formed part of Colonel Wilde's column in the advance of the army towards Chamla Valley, and under Lieutenant Jenkins was this day engaged with the enemy in the assault and capture of their stronghold on the Conical Hill. The regiment at once pushed on in pursuit of the enemy, and was the first to reach Lállu (the depôt of the enemy's stores), and to set fire to the village. Sepoy Sobbah Singh was distinguished for conspicuous gallantry at Lállu, being the first man to enter the village, and slaying his adversary in a hand-to-hand conflict in which his sword broke. Jamadár Dunichand and Sowar Butá, 3rd troop, Guide Cavalry (accompanying the regiment on foot)—Havaldár Sher Gul, and sepoy Multáni, No. 4 Company, also were distinguished for bravery in single combat with the enemy at Conical Hill. Casualties—Cavalry, Jamadár Dunichand slightly and Sowar Buta severely. Infantry, Subadár Kurbán Ali, slightly, Havaldár Momand, slightly, Havaldár Kharak Singh, severely, sepoys Musaddi, No. 1, Ináyatulla, No. 2, Dain Singh, No. 8 severely, and Bud Ali, No. 4, mortally. The troops bivouacked for the night on the hill taken from the enemy, and next morning advanced by descending the spurs, in front of each column, on the village of Ambeyla. In the advance the Guides, formed the extreme left of Colonel Wilde's column, whose duty it was to take the ridge between our face and the Ambeyla

village. During the advance of the column across the gorge the enemy, issuing from the village, had taken possession of this ridge in force, but on the advance of the column they abandoned it after a very slight resistance, and retreated to the higher spurs of the Garu hill. The Guide Cavalry with Lieutenant Hawes, under command of Colonel Probyn, then advanced round the ridge and set fire to the village. Casualties—Sepoy Surjan, No. 1, severely by sword-cut. In the evening the army bivouacked on the ridge near Ambeyla taken from the enemy. Next day the enemy dispersed, and their leaders submitted to the demands of the British Government, and agreed to furnish a contingent of their own men for the destruction of Malka (the Hindústani stronghold on the Mahaban Mountain). On the 19th December the Guides, as per margin, under command of Lieutenant Jenkins, marched toward Malka as an escort to the British Commissioner, and to see that the Malka Settlement was completely destroyed. They reached Malka on the evening of the 21st December. Next morning saw the place burnt to the ground, and returning rejoined Head-Quarters Camp, on the crest of Ambeyla pass, on the 21st December 1863. Next day the war terminated, the army returned to the plains and camped at the old ground at Nowa Killa. Here Lieutenant Smith, 8th Native Infantry, was relieved from duty with the Guides, and proceeded to join his regiment at Pesháwar—28th December.

The Guides formed part of the column, under Colonel Wilde, for the settlement of the Gaddun country, and, marching, reached Maini on the 30th instant. Lieutenant Hammond joined Head-Quarters here. On the 4th January, the Guides proceeded with the force under Colonel Wilde to Mandai on the river Indus, and destroyed the Hindústani settlements there without opposition. On the 11th January 1864, the Guides returned to quarters in the Fort Mardán.

Colonel A. Wilde having been appointed to officiate as Brigadier-General of the Punjab Force, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., about to proceed to England on medical certificate, Colonel S. Browne, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed to officiate as Commandant, Corps of Guides; and the following appointments were also made, consequent on the introduction of the new system of Squadron and Wing Officers:—

1864.	a. o. c. g.	2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Capt. F. H. Jenkins (Offg.)
		Junior Wing Lieut. W. Battye.
		Quarter-master „ A. G. Hammond.
		Doing duty „ A. J. Nicholson.
		Commandant of Cavalry „ R. B. Campbell.
		2nd Squadron Officer „ A. M. Ommanney.
		Adjutant of the Corps „ W. J. Furlong.

Lieutenant W. Battye being obliged to take medical certificate on account of the severe wound received at Ambeyla, Lieutenant Hammond was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lieutenant Nicholson as Quarter-master.

In February 1865, the officiating appointments of Colonel S. Browne as Commandant, and Captain F. H. Jenkins as 2nd in Command, were made substantive, on Colonel A. Wilde being confirmed as Brigadier-General of the Punjab Force, and Captain T. Kennedy as Commandant of 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. Davis of the Bombay Army was appointed doing duty officer.

In October of this year Lieutenant A. M. Ommanney, 2nd Squadron Officer, a young officer of great promise, was mortally wounded by a fanatic near the regimental bazár, and died the same evening; the murderer was caught red-handed, and hanged the following day. Consequent on Lieutenant Ommanney's death, the following appointments were made:—

Lieutenant W. J. Furlong, Adjutant, to be 2nd Squadron Officer.
„ W. Battye „ Adjutant.
„ A. G. Hammond „ Junior Wing Officer.
„ A. G. Nicholson „ Quarter master.

In November, the Head-Quarters of the regiment with one wing and one squadron joined His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's camp at Topi, and escorted it to Pesháwar and Kohát.

On January 17th, the Head-Quarters of the Corps, with 450 bayonets, and 275 sabres (leaving a detachment under Lieutenant Nicholson for the protection of the fort) joined the Field Force under Brigadier-General Dunsford, C.B. The Force consisted as per margin, and its object was to bring to reason the Utmánkhel villages of Mián Khán Sangáo, and Barmoul, situated in the Lundkhwar valley, on the extreme border. These villages had, since the Ambeyla Campaign, shown a most turbulent spirit. Owing to the party-feeling existing in these villages, the fine levied occasioned more animosity, and caused more bloodshed; the orders

1866.
1 Troop R. H. Artillery.
Hazára Mountain Train.
200 H. M.'s 90th L. Infantry.
13th Ben. Lancers.
120 Sappers.
Wing 1st Sikh Infantry.
2nd Punjab Infantry.
20th do.
23rd do.
27th do.
450 Guides Infantry.
275 „ Cavalry.

of the civil authorities were disregarded and eventually defied. The Deputy Commissioner in the previous year had succeeded in getting the *Jirga* into his power, and kept them for a long time in the Hawalát at Mardán, but matters did not mend, consequently the assemblage of this Force. The Force marched on the morning of the 17th January from Mardán to Líkh-páni, seventeen miles, in the Lundkhwar valley. Here the Khán of Pali, who had in a measure fermented the party-feeling in these villages, and been otherwise inimical, tendered his submission, but in anything but a submissive manner; it was, however, accepted, and Pali escaped destruction. On the 19th, the Force marched to Mián Khán and Sangáo both of which villages were destroyed without opposition, the Force encamped at Mián Khán. On the 21st, the Force marched to Barmoul, which was likewise destroyed without opposition; sites well out in the open were selected for the new villages of Mián Khán and Sangáo; Barmoul joined Kui. The object of the expedition having been carried out, the Force was broken up.

The undermentioned officers, having obtained leave, proceeded to England:—

Captain F. H. Jenkins, on medical certificate.
Lieutenant R. B. Campbell, on medical certificate.
Dr. W. H. Bellew, on medical certificate.
Lieutenant A. Davis, on private affairs.

The Punjab Government on the occasion of Dr. Bellew's departure issued an order recording their appreciation of his services.

Lieutenant A. Davis having resigned his appointment, the following appointments were made in his room, and by the vacancies caused by the other officers having proceeded on leave.

Captain J. W. McQueen, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Commandant of Cavalry.

Dr. R. Johnson, medical charge.

Subsequently Lieutenant Lockwood, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Furlong proceeded to England on medical certificate, and Lieutenants Wylie and Hunter were appointed Squadron and Wing Subalterns respectively.

1867. Lieutenant Wylie proceeded to Abyssinia, temporarily attached to the 10th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Jenkins rejoined from furlough in January, Captain Campbell in February, and Lieutenant Furlong in October, when

1868. Captain McQueen and Lieutenants Anderson and Lockwood reverted to their substantive appointments. Lieutenant Wylie rejoined from service in Abyssinia in September. In August a Squadron of the Cavalry under Captain Campbell proceeded on service to Agror, and took part in the operations of the Field Force under Brigadier-General A. Wilde C.B., Lieutenant Wylie joined this detachment.

In February Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant, was appointed to Command Central India Horse. Lieutenant-Colonel

1869. C. P. Keyes, appointed Officiating Commandant, joined on 11th May, Captain Jenkins, 2nd in Command, appointed Commandant, 5th P. I., Captain McQueen, 2nd in Command, 4th P. I., appointed 2nd in Command, and subsequently Officiating Commandant, 6th P. I., Captain Campbell appointed Officiating 2nd in Command, Captain Stewart, 1st P. C., appointed Officiating Commandant of Cavalry.

Colonel Browne having been brought on the Brigade Staff and appointed to command the Pesháwar District, Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes was appointed permanent Commandant. Lieutenant-Colonel Keyes received Brevet rank of Colonel.

Colonel Keyes, C.B., appointed to the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General, made over command of the regiment to Captain Campbell on the 30th April. Lieutenant and Adjutant Battye and Lieutenant Wylie proceeded to England on medical certificate in March. Lieutenant Hunter obtained leave, on urgent private affairs, to England for six months.

Captain F. H. Jenkins Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, appointed Commandant of the Regiment, *vide* G. O., No. 508, dated 12th May 1870, joined 28th June 1870.

Captain J. W. McQueen, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, appointed Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, *vide* G. O., No. 605, 10th June 1870.

Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, Commandant of Cavalry and Officiating 2nd in Command, appointed 2nd in Command, *vide* G. O. No. 747, dated 27th July 1870.

Captain G. Stewart, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry and Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, appointed Commandant of Cavalry, *vide* G. O. No. 747, dated 27th July 1870.

Captain W. J. Furlong, 2nd Squadron Officer, transferred to 1st Punjab Cavalry as 3rd Squadron Officer, *vide* G. O. No. 600, dated 9th June 1870.

Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, appointed 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Furlong, *vide* G. O. No. 600, dated 9th June 1870.

A detachment of the corps under Captain Campbell was employed in June and July in assisting the Civil Magistrates in keeping order in the Lundkhwar valley, which was then in a very disturbed state.

Lieutenant C. E. Hunter, Wing Subaltern, appointed to be Adjutant, *vice*

1871. Captain W. Battye vacating his appointment on promotion, *vide* G. O. No. 106, dated 1st February 1871.

Ensign F. D. Battye, 62nd Regiment, appointed Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 13th May 1870.

Captain F. H. Jenkins proceeded to England on medical certificate in February 1871, *vide* G. O. 22rd March 1871, and made over the regiment to Captain Campbell on 20th February 1871.

Captain G. Stewart proceeded to England on furlough for two years in January.

Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, 2nd Squadron Officer, appointed to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry, *vide* G. O., dated 24th February 1871.

Captain J. W. McQueen, Commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, appointed to officiate as Commandant, *vide* P. G. O., No. 277, dated 23rd March 1871.

Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* P. G. O., No. 365, dated 20th April 1871.

Lieutenant C. E. Hunter proceeded on furlough to England in December 1871.

Lieutenant M. J. King-Harman, R.A., of the Pesháwar Mountain Battery, appointed Wing Subaltern, *vide* P. G. O., No. 859, dated 3rd October 1871.

In February, Lieutenant A. G. Hammond, Wing Officer, proceeded on two years' furlough to England. By G. G. O., 12th February 1872, Surgeon S. C. Courtney was appointed to the medical charge, *vice* J. R. Johnson appointed to the 5th Gurkhas. By G. G. O. No. 287 of 1872, Captain H. Wylie, of the General List Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer in room of Lieutenant Hammond. By G. G. O. No. 410 of 1872, Lieutenant A. J. Shepherd was appointed to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Hunter on furlough.

In May 1872, Captain W. Battye rejoined from furlough to England, and was attached to the regiment by P. G. O., 16th May 1872.

In June 1872, Captain Wylie by G. G. O. No. 586 of 1872, was appointed to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and Captain W. Battye to officiate as Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, during the absence of Lieutenant Hammond on furlough.

In the same month, Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood was appointed to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer by G. G. O., No. 631 of 1872.

On the 5th October 1872, orders were received from the Government of India for the reduction of the commissioned and non-commissioned grades of the Cavalry to the scale laid down for regiments of Punjab Cavalry. It was ruled that until the reduction was completed, one promotion should be made for every two vacancies; on the completion of the reduction the establishment of the commissioned and non-commissioned grades will be as follows:—

2 Rasaldárs, 2 Rasaidárs, 1 Wurdi-Major, 4 Jamadárs, 4 Kot Daffadárs, 32 Duffadárs, and 4 Pay Sowars.

On the 16th December 1872, the Corps marched to join the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdal, where it remained until the 14th February 1873.

In February 1873, Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood left the regiment to take up the appointment of Officiating Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

On the 13th February Captain G. Stewart rejoined from furlough to England.

On the 17th March 1873, Major F. H. Jenkins, Commandant, rejoined from furlough to England, and Captain J. W. McQueen, Officiating Commandant, reverted to the command of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

In April, Captain R. B. Campbell proceeded on two years' furlough to England, and by G. G. O. No. 342, Captain Stewart was appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain Hutchinson as Commandant of Cavalry.

In May 1873, Captain King-Harman was transferred to the 2nd Gurkhas at his own request.

In the month of May, orders were received for an escort of one Daffadár, one Havaldár, ten Sowárs, and nine sepoy, and one Bugler for duty with Mr. Forsyth, British envoy to Yarkand and Káshgar. After some changes, consequent on orders being received at the eleventh hour that Shíahs were to be excluded from the escort, the following men were selected for the duty:—

Cavalry.

Daffadár Siffat Khán, Sowárs Khuda Bakhsh, Muhammad Aslám, Banneh Khán, Ghulám Haidár, Juma Khán, Nazír Sajíd Maddat, and Gul Ahmad.

Infantry.

Havaldár Ahmad Gul, Sepoys Mir Muhammad, Sikandar, Ghulám Sháh, Daráz, Nurábdin, Muhammad Shafi, Muhammad Gul, Dádá Khán, Lance-Naik Ghulám, and Bugler Piranditta.

By G. G. O. No. 632, Captain W. Battye was appointed Wing Subaltern.

By G. G. O. No. 689, Captain C. E. Hunter was re-appointed Adjutant on promotion to Captain.

In June 1873, orders were received from Government to send twenty-five men of all ranks under a British officer to the Thomason College at Rurki to be taught to act as draughtsmen, surveyors, &c. The men selected, under Captain Stewart, joined the College on the 26th November, and remained until June 1874.

In reporting on the Guide class at Rurki, Major Lang, R.E., Principal of the College, wrote as follows to the Government, North-Western Provinces:—

“Their good conduct and cheerful industry speak highly for their own character and discipline, and also for that of their Native Officer Mahmúd Khán, and altogether there has not been probably in the College a class more willing to learn, pleasant to teach, and easy to manage, despite the difficulties which these men, essentially of the sword and spear, have experienced in learning the use of drawing pencils, pen, brush, and in the delicate handling of surveying instruments.”

Captain Stewart passed the officers' surveying class with great credit.

In December 1873, Captain C. E. Hunter rejoined from furlough to England, and took over the duties of Adjutant from Lieutenant A. T. Shepherd, who returned to his regiment, the 4th Punjab Infantry.

In February 1874, Captain A. G. Hammond rejoined from furlough, and took over command of the left wing from Captain W. Battye, who reverted to his permanent appointment of Wing Subaltern.

In March 1874, two men were applied for to accompany Captain the Hon'ble G. Napier on a special mission to Persia. Daffadár Fatteh Muhammad Khán and Sowár Ali Hussein were selected for this duty; the former, however, after having gone as far as Bombay was replaced by Sowár Nádir Ali on account of his having some knowledge of surveying.

By G. G. O. No. 371 of 1874, Rasaldár Khanán Khán was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy.

In March 1874, Havaldár Ahmad Gul and Lance-Naik Sikandar returned to India from Káshgár, bringing the treaty concluded between the Amír of Káshgár and the British Government. They performed the journey from Káshgár to Calcutta in sixty-two days, and were personally complimented by the Viceroy on the way they had carried out their orders. Ahmad Gul was appointed a supernumerary Jamadár by the Viceroy, and was granted a reward of Rs. 250, Lance-Naik Síkandar was granted a reward of Rs. 100.

On the 1st of May 1874, Subadár-Major Bhawánídín Bájpúi, Sirdár Bahádúr, was transferred to the pension establishment, after a loyal and honourable service of thirty-seven years. The Governor-General in Council was pleased to sanction to this native officer the Brevet pay of his rank, and also granted a good service pension in consideration of his valuable services and unblemished character.

Naik Pír Khán, who was invalided on the 1st of May, was also, as a special case, granted a good service pension, in consideration of his long service and fidelity, he having been engaged in the defence of Attock under Lieutenant (now Colonel) Herbert.

In June 1874, information was received that Sowar Ali Hussein who had gone with Captain Napier to Persia, had been killed on the road to Teherán by a party of robbers. In reporting the matter, Captain Napier wrote as follows:—

"His death was caused by a severe wound received while defending the baggage from the attack of a party of Persian robbers. The deceased, though, as I have reason to believe, unsupported, made a gallant stand against a large number of armed men; revolver and cartridge pouch were both empty, and the gun-shot wound he received had the appearance of having been fired at close quarters.

Government granted a reward of Rs. 500 to the family of the deceased sowar.

In June 1874, orders were received to provide an escort of two non-commissioned officers and eight sowars for Mr. Shaw, the British Resident at Káshgár. The undermentioned men composed this escort;—

Daffadárs Pír Muhammad and Kásim, Sowars Sháhbáz, Mír Afzal, Kásho, Khuda Bakhsh, Muhammad Ali, Ináyat, Maddat and Yahya Khán.

In July 1874, the escort which had gone with Sir T. D. Forsyth, British Envoy to Káshgár, returned to Head Quarters.

The services of this escort received the recognition of the Governor-General in Council in the following extract of the *Gazette of India*, Foreign Department, No. 1677P., dated 3rd August 1874.

"Para. 6. The services of the native staff and escort have merited the thanks of the Government of India. * * * * *

"A donation of Rs. 100 will be given to each of the soldiers of the Guide escort of the mission, and a donation of Rs. 500 to Jamadár Siffat Khán."

The services of this escort were also spoken of in terms of praise by Sir T. D. Forsyth in a report to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. After specially mentioning Jamadár Ahmad Gul and Lance Naik Sikandar and Mír Muhammad, he thus concludes his letter:—

"Since the first formation of the camp until the present time every member of the escort has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction, one and all have borne cheerfully the severe hardships of the march, and at all times, on the line of march, or in quarters, their soldierly behaviour and admirable conduct has been such as to reflect credit upon the Corps of Guides, and upon the Native Army."

Sepoy Nurábdín was also specially mentioned and rewarded for his services while accompanying a messenger across the Oxus, and thence by way of Badakshán and Kábul to India.

Sowar Názir, 1st Troop, received a very severe and dangerous wound from a pistol, which was accidentally discharged by one of the officers of the mission, and was with the greatest difficulty brought back to India.

In September 1874, a second party from the corps, of twenty-five men of all ranks in charge of Captain A. G. Hammond, went to study surveying at the Thomason College, Rurki.

The report on this class on their return in August 1875 was as favourable to them as the report on the previous class had been to their predecessors.

Captain A. G. Hammond passed the officers' surveying class with great credit.

In November 1874, Captain C. E. Hunter, Adjutant, was appointed by Government on special duty with the Envoy from Yárkand, and accompanied that official to Constantinople, Captain W. Battye was appointed to officiate as Adjutant during his absence.

In December 1874, Captain R. C. Hutchinson, Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, proceeded on two years' furlough to England on medical certificate, and Captain W. Battye was appointed to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry as a temporary measure, and Captain Nicholson as Adjutant.

In February 1875, Captain R. B. Campbell, 2nd in Command, having rejoined from furlough, Captains Stewart, Battye and Nicholson
1875. reverted to their former appointments.

In July 1875, Lieutenant Cooke-Collis was posted to the regiment as Officiating Squadron Subaltern, G.O. No. 708 of 1875.

In September 1875, Captain R. B. Campbell, 2nd in Command, was promoted to the rank of Major.

In November 1875, Daffadár Sadá Ráng and Sowar Faiztalab, agreeably to instructions received from the Punjab Government, were detailed to join Major Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khán, who was proceeding on special duty to Khelát. After an absence of four months these men rejoined Head Quarters with certificates from Major Sandeman and other officers that they had done right good work, and were exceedingly useful in surveying and mapping the country along the march.

In December 1875, the regiment sustained a great loss by the death of Captain C. E. Hunter, Adjutant, at Calcutta, while temporarily attached to the staff of the Viceroy.

In the same month, Captain W. Battye was appointed to the staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Cavalry was also ordered to Lahore under Captain Stewart to form the escort of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In January 1876, Captain W. Battye was appointed Adjutant, *vice*
1876. Captain Hunter, and Lieutenant Cooke-Collis, Squadron Subaltern, was appointed Wing Subaltern.

In February 1876, Major F. H. Jenkins, Commandant, was granted two years' furlough to England on private affairs, G.O. No. 113 of 1876.

In March 1876, Major Jenkins, Commandant, having availed himself of the two years' furlough granted to him, the following appointments were made which were confirmed afterwards by G.G.O. No. 205 of 1876:—

Major Campbell, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.
Captain Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Captain Battye, Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry.
Captain Hammond, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.
Captain Nicholson, Quarter-master, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lieutenant Battye, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant.
Lieutenant Cooke-Collis, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter-master.

On 16th March, Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, telegraphed the following congratulatory message to the Officer commanding:—

"I congratulate your distinguished corps on the honour conferred by Her Majesty of being called the 'Queen's Own.'"

The commanding officer replied by telegraph, taking His Excellency for his kind and gracious message.

An extract from the *Government Gazette*, dated Fort William, 10th March 1867, is here inserted—

"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has the highest gratification in announcing that in commemoration of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness to be Honorary Colonel of the following regiments:—

* * * *

The Corps of Guides.

“Her Majesty has been further graciously pleased to confer on the following Corps the distinction of being styled “Queen’s Own” and wearing on their colors and appointments the Royal Cypher within the Garter.

* * * *

The Corps of Guides.

In April 1876, Daffadar Sada Rang and Sowár Kirpal Singh were ordered to join Major Sandeman’s expedition through the Bolan Pass to Kelat.

In August 1876, Lieutenant F. D. Battye, Squadron Subaltern, was appointed Quarter-master, *vice* Captain Nicholson whose tenure of the appointment had expired, and Lieutenant Mansell, from 4th Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Squadron Subaltern.

In September 1876, Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, 70th Foot, was posted to the regiment as Officiating Wing Subaltern. Subadar-Major Ahmad Khan was appointed a member of the 2nd-class Order of British India, with the title of “Bahadur.”

A letter was received from Sir D. M. Probyn, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, informing the Commanding Officer that Her Majesty the Queen had graciously consented to order a print of herself, and one of the late Prince Consort, to be sent to the regiment, to be hung up in the Mess-Room.

In October 1876, Captain A. J. Nicholson, having availed himself of the two years’ furlough in India granted him, ceased to belong to the regiment.

Captain Stewart was promoted to the rank of Major.

Captain A. G. Hammond, Wing Officer, was appointed to perform the duties of 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant C. G. Mansell, Squadron Subaltern, was permitted to remain with the 4th Punjab Cavalry, until further orders. X

In December 1876, by order of Punjab Government, and at the requisition of the Brigadier-General Commanding at Pesháwar, a detachment of 100 rifles under the command of Subadar-Major Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, was ordered to garrison Cherat during the winter, as it was thought the Affridis, who were then giving trouble, might destroy the station.

This duty was well and efficiently performed, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (Sir H. Davies) was so pleased, that on leaving the Punjab he presented an “Empress Certificate” to the Subadar-Major as a recognition of good service.

In February 1877, Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, Officiating Wing Officer, was appointed Squadron Officer, *vice* Mansell whose appointment to the regiment was cancelled.

In August 1877, two hundred rifles of the corps, under command of Major R. B. Campbell, were ordered to co-operate with a force from Kohát, under Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., in punishing the Jowaki Affridis. The following officers accompanied the party, *viz.*, Major G. Stewart, Captains W. Battye, A. G. Hammond, and Lieutenant F. D. Battye.

The party marched on 28th August to Nowshera, thence during the night down the Kabul River in boats to Attock, and next afternoon down the Indus to Shadipore which place was reached about 7 P.M. on 29th.

Major Campbell had received orders to march and attack Paia, but at the last moment that order was countermanded, and he was directed to avoid Paia and take up a position south of Paia so as to intercept the enemy flying before the Kohát Force. A position was gained commanding Kunchuni Pass about 11 A.M. on 30th. The advance of the Kohát Force was seen by the flames of the burning villages but no enemy came within reach of the Guides.

Leaving the Gurkha company under Captain Hammond to hold the Pass, Major Campbell descended the hill and marched to meet the Kohát Force destroying a village *en route*, a junction was effected about 1 P.M. and Colonel Mocatta commanding the Force, “*vice* Brigadier-General Keyes, sick,” considered that all had been done that was required, and directed the Force to retire into British Territory *via* Kunchuni Pass. Directly the retirement commenced

about 2 P.M., a small body of the enemy began to follow up, and some skirmishing ensued. However the retirement was successfully effected and the Force reached Gumbut between 8 and 9 P.M. Owing to the heat, want of water and distance traversed, the day was an exceedingly trying one for all engaged.

The total loss of the Force was one officer (Dr. Holmes, 1st Sikhs,) wounded, one sepoy killed, and seven others wounded. The Guides had one Havaldár (Mogul) and one sepoy (Ghusaun 1) wounded. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, but between thirty and forty villages and hamlets were destroyed. After a few days the Guides returned to Mardán *via* Kohát Pass. In October 1877 Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, 18th Royal Irish, was appointed to the corps as Officiating Wing Officer.

In November 1877, 400 rifles Guides Infantry, under command of Major R. B. Campbell, were ordered by Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., to Kohát to take part in the blockade against the Jowaki Affridis. The following British Officers accompanied the detachment, *viz.*, Major G. Stewart, Captain A. G. Hammond, Lieutenants F. D. Battye, M. C. Cooke-Collis and W. Hamilton, and Surgeon Kelly.

On the 9th November, the Guides led the attack on Paia and stormed the hill commanding entrance to the valley, losing one Sepoy (Heera Singh), killed.

On the 15th November, all the towns having been demolished, the Paia valley was evacuated and a new position taken up at Shindi, opposite entrance to Jamu valley. On the 1st December, Jamu was attacked, the enemy receiving severe punishment. The Guides formed part of the right attack. After capture the Guides formed part of the Force ordered to garrison Jamu.

On the 3rd December, B. F. and H. Companies under Major Campbell accompanied by Captain Hammond and Lieutenant Battye, surprised a hill, above the village of Sooltan Khail, held by the enemy and occupied it. Havaldár Secunder and Sepoy Baghail Sing were wounded on this occasion.

On the 4th December, the Jamu valley was evacuated without any attempt at following up on the part of the enemy, and the force returned to Shindi.

On the 7th December, Major Campbell having been appointed to the command of the left column* attacking Ghariba, the Guides under Major G. Stewart formed part of it.

Ghariba was occupied, destroyed and evacuated, notwithstanding some skirmishing, without loss, the same day. On the 31st December, the Guides formed part of the left column attacking the Durgai heights which were occupied without any opposition. Retiring next day there was some skirmishing with the enemy but no loss occurred.

On the 15th January 1878, the Durgai heights were again occupied.

1878.

The Guides alone formed the left attack but met with very slight opposition. The Naru Khula pass was occupied by a force under Colonel Mocatta next day, and during the next few days the country was reconnoitred in all directions.

On the 16th, a junction with the Pesháwar column, under Brigadier-General Ross, was effected.

On the 17th, while on picket with A. and E. Companies opposite entrance to the Naru Khula defile, Captain Hammond distinguished himself, when attacked by Affridis, and was mentioned in the subsequent despatches.

On the 18th, during a night attack, Sepoy Mirak, G. Company, was killed.

The Naru Khula was evacuated on the 19th without opposition, and the force returned to Shindi.

No further military operations took place, and the Jowakis having come in and made submission the Guides were ordered to Mardán where they arrived on 7th March. Government being desirous of punishing the Utman Khails for the massacre of coolies working on the Swat canal near Abazai, the previous year, authorized the village of Sapri to be attacked.

At the suggestion of Captain W. Battye, then commanding at Mardán, Major Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, recommended that the Guides Cavalry might be allowed to do the business. Permission having been obtained the Guide Cavalry and twelve rifles of the Infantry under command of Captain W. Battye, accompanied by Major Cavagnari, Captain R. C. Hutchinson,

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, and Surgeon Mallins, marched from Mardán, on evening of 13th February, to about three miles beyond Abazai. Captain Battye then dismounted the Cavalry and sent back the horses in charge of a mounted escort to Abazai, and marched on with the remaining two hundred dismounted cavalry and twelve rifles.

After an arduous march of about eight miles in the dark over steep hills, a position commanding Sapri was reached before day-break on 14th. At day-break the party occupied Sapri and the enemy offering opposition, Mean Rukan, the ringleader of the coolie attack, and several others, were killed, and nine prisoners taken. Returning from Sapri a position taken up by the enemy had to be stormed, and the enemy were so disheartened, after, that no further attempt to molest the retirement was made. The party returned to Abazai with their prisoners and carrying their own wounded (eight), having accomplished a distance of forty-eight miles since leaving Mardán the previous evening.

The following men were wounded:—Jamadár Jaggat Singh of the Infantry, Havaldár Jooma, Naik Bahadur Singh, Sepoy Tota Singh, Sowars Sajjid Soochait Singh, Gul Ahmed, and Narain Singh. Jamadár Jaggat Singh and Daffadar Tura Baz received the Order of Merit for gallantry.

The Viceroy characterised this operation as a "brilliant feat" and telegraphed his thanks and congratulations to Captain Battye and officers concerned. The Secretary of State subsequently did the same.

Major Cavagnari striking "while the iron was hot" got Government sanction to bring the people of the Ranizai village of Skakote to their senses with the help of the Guides.

Accordingly the following troops, *viz.*, Hazára Mountain Battery, Guide Cavalry and Guide Infantry under command of Major R. B. Campbell, marched from Mardán on evening of 13th March 1878.

The following Officers accompanied the Force:—Major Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, Major Stewart, Captains Battye, Hutchinson, and Hammond, Lieutenants Battye, Cooke-Collis, Hamilton and Hughes, and Surgeons Kelly and Mallins of the Guides, Lieutenants Lindsay and Wace of the Mountain Battery.

By day-break on 14th, all commanding positions around Skakote were occupied.

When the villagers first perceived the troops they beat drums and prepared for resistance, but afterwards seeing that they were completely surrounded, they wisely gave in and allowed themselves to be disarmed.

Major Cavagnari obtained the terms he wanted, and took thirty-three of the leading men as hostages who were marched back to Mardán with the Force.

The whole Force returned to Mardán the same evening, having accomplished nearly fifty miles within twenty-four hours.

The thanks of the Government of India, and Secretary of State, were conveyed to Major Campbell and officers concerned.

On the 19th March 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Commandant, having rejoined from furlough, assumed command of the corps.

On the 20th March 1878, the Guides Cavalry and Infantry and Hazára Mountain Battery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, marched, at 12 noon, for the purpose of subduing the Utman Khail villages of Boocha, Nasir and Rangmyana.

The villages were surprised early on morning of 21st. The inhabitants offered resistance but were very speedily put to flight, leaving twelve men dead on the ground. The Guides lost only one sepoy—Thakur Singh—killed. Within a couple of hours after, the "*Jirgah*" came in and submitted to the terms imposed upon them by Major Cavagnari.

The Force then marched out of the Utman Khail country and bivouacked at the Jhinda outpost, having marched over forty miles since leaving Mardán the previous day.

The thanks of Government, and Secretary of State, were conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and officers concerned.

On the 6th April 1878, Rasaldar Jiwan Singh died after a long illness. He had commanded the 4th Troop upwards of twenty years, and was much esteemed in the corps.

In August 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was appointed Commandant of the escort with the Kábul mission. 100 sabres of the Cavalry and 50 rifles of the Infantry were told off for this duty, and the party marched from Mardán on 12th September.

The following officers accompanied the party, *viz.*, Major G. Stewart and Captain W. Battye. On the 25th September, the mission having been refused passage through the Khyber Pass, the escort returned to Mardán. Colonel Jenkins was thanked by the Governor-General in Council, (see Afghan Blue Book.)

During October, and until the advance on Ali Masjid on 21st November 1878, the corps was encamped at Jumrood and employed in reconnoitring the mountains about the Khyber Pass.

On the 21st November 1878, the corps formed part of 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C., which was ordered to march round the Rohtas mountain and intercept the enemy's line of retreat up the Pass at Kata Kushtia.

The Guides and 1st Sikhs, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, were the only Regiments that got into position, and were mainly instrumental in causing the evacuation of Ali Masjid during the night of 21st November. 280 prisoners were captured and 256 Enfield rifles, besides accoutrements of sorts, and 25 horses and mules. The enemy's Cavalry ran the gauntlet of the Infantry fire and suffered severely.

Extract from Despatch on Ali Masjid of Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., is herewith recorded.

G. G. O. No. 610, dated 11th July 1879.

* * * * *

"Para. 2. Though the 1st Brigade did not reach their destination at the time I reckoned on to co-operate with me, still the movements of the 1st and 2nd Brigades were observed by the enemy on Rohtas, and this, together with the arrival of the Guides and 1st Sikhs at Kata Kushtia under Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Corps of Guides, had the effect I relied on, and made the Amir's troops commence a retreat.

* * * * *

"Para. 5. The bulk of the defenders appeared to have escaped by the Chura valley and the Pesh Bolak road, but the cavalry and a few infantry retired up the pass towards Kata Kushtia. The Guides and 1st Sikhs having, however, reached this point about 4 p.m. received their fugitives with a heavy fire and killed several men and horses, wounding many others.

"Para. 6. On the morning of 22nd November, more of the enemy appeared coming from Ali Masjid, and were stopped and captured at Kata Kushtia. The total of prisoners here was 280 of all ranks, with 256 stand of arms and 25 horses and mules."

On the 16th December 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was appointed to the command of the 3rd Brigade, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Consequent on this, Major R. B. Campbell became Officiating Commandant, Major G. Stewart, Officiating 2nd in Command, and Captain W. Battye Officiating Commandant of Cavalry.

On the 17th December, the corps marched from Daka towards Jellalabad with the 1st Division.

On the 11th January 1879, 50 sabres of the Cavalry and 250 rifles of the Infantry, formed part of a force sent into the Kama District under Brigadier-General Jenkins, to capture some Syads who were causing mischief and inciting Momund robbers to plunder the country. The Kábul and Kunur rivers, and their branches, had to be forded, which was an arduous undertaking at that season of the year, owing to icy coldness of the water. The object of the expedition was successfully effected.

On the 6th January, Captain W. Battye was promoted to the rank of Major, and on the 11th January, Lieutenant F. D. Battye was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In February 1879, a detachment of 30 sabres, under Major W. Battye accompanied the expedition into the Bazar valley.

On 21st February, 70 sabres of the Cavalry and 250 rifles of the Infantry formed part of the expeditionary force sent into the Logman valley under Brigadier-General Jenkins. The object of the expedition was political, and was successfully attained.

In March, the 2nd Troop, under Lieutenant Hamilton, while on escort duty with a surveying party under Lieutenant Leach, R.E., was attacked by Shinwaris. Being in bad ground they were dismounted, but being well handled, and making good use of their carbines, a successful retreat to the plain was effected without a casualty. Captain Barclay, 45th Sikhs, was killed, and Lieutenant Leach wounded on this occasion.

On the 24th March, Brigadier-General Appleyard, C.B., having assumed command of the 3rd Brigade, Brigadier-General Jenkins, at his own request, resumed command of the Guides, and Majors Campbell, Stewart and Battye reverted to their own appointments.

On night of 31st March, the Guide Cavalry under Major W. Battye, (Major Stewart being detached on special duty) accompanied by Lieutenant Hamilton and Surgeon Lewtas, marched with the Cavalry Brigade to Fattehabad.

On 1st April, 200 rifles of the Infantry, under Captain F. D. Battye * 100 Rifles 51st K. O. L. I. 100 Rifles 1st Sikhs. 1 Troop 11th B. Lancers. accompanied by Lieutenant Hughes, formed part of a Column,* under command of Major Campbell, ordered on special duty into the Logman valley. This party returned to Jellalabad the next day.

On the 2nd April 1879, an action was fought by Brigadier-General Gough, C.B., V.C., against the Khugianias near Fattehabad. The affair was a most brilliant one (*vide* Lieutenant-General Sir S. Browne's Despatch). The Guide Cavalry were hotly engaged and the regiment had to mourn the loss of Major Wigram Battye, Rasaidár Mahmúd Khan, Daffadar Nur Mahamad and Sowár Shamir Singh who were killed in the action.

Extract from Sir Sam Browne's Despatch.

"In Major Wigram Battye the Government have lost an officer of whom any army would have been proud, a noble and chivalrous character, and beloved by all who knew him. He fell charging at the head of his men, first receiving two bullets in his left hip and shortly after another in the chest."

After Major Battye's death the Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant Hamilton pursued the enemy up to the walls of Khujja, cutting up numbers. The enemy's loss was estimated to be about 400. Lieutenant Hamilton was mentioned in Despatches and recommended for the Victoria Cross. The undermentioned native officers and men received the Order of Merit on this occasion for conspicuous gallantry:—

Rasaldár Prem Singh	advanced to 2nd class.
Daffadar Nund Singh	4th troop got 3rd class.
Sowár Jíwan Singh	" 3rd "
" Diwan Singh	" 3rd "
" Koudoo Singh	" 3rd "
" Yacút	" 3rd "

The following is the list of casualties:—

KILLED 4.

1. Major Wigram Battye.
2. Rasaidár Mahmúd Khan 1st Troop.
3. Daffadar Nur Mahamad Khán 1st "
4. Sowár Shamir Singh 4th "

Also 7 horses including Major Battye's charger.

WOUNDED 28.

1st Troop.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-------|------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1. | No. 730 | Sowár | Shahdád Khán ... | ... | (Since dead). |
| 2. | " 855 | " | Yacút ... | ... | (Serious). |
| 3. | " 565 | " | Hamayat Khán ... | ... | (Slight). |

3rd Troop.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------------|---------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1. | " 322 | Daffadar | Boota ... | ... | (Since dead). |
| 2. | " 233 | " | Teja Singh ... | ... | (Serious). |
| 3. | " 482 | " | Sadda Rang ... | ... | (Slight). |
| 4. | " 585 | Lce-Daffr. | Chattar Singh ... | ... | " |
| 5. | " 659 | Sowár | Bishan Das, 1st ... | ... | " |
| 6. | " 558 | " | Nádir Singh ... | ... | (Serious). |
| 7. | " 808 | " | Kodu Singh ... | ... | " |
| 8. | " 753 | " | Múl Singh ... | ... | (Slight). |
| 9. | " 719 | " | Sant Rám .. | ... | (Serious). |
| 10. | " 641 | " | Híra Singh ... | ... | (Slight). |
| 11. | " 781 | " | Gokal Chand ... | ... | (") |

WOUNDED—(concluded.)

4th Troop.

1.	...	Rasaidár	Kála Singh	...	(Serious).
2.	...	Jamadár	Jiwand Singh	...	(Slight).
3.	...	"	Bishen Das, 3rd Troop	...	(")
4.	...	Wrd. Maj.	Duni Chand, 3rd Troop	...	(")
5.	...	Kot Daffr.	Utter Singh	...	(Since dead).
6.	No. 184½	Daffadár	Suchet Singh	...	(Slight).
7.	" 220	"	Kesár Singh	...	(")
8.	" 475	Sowár	Nehal Singh	...	(Serious).
9.	" 492	"	Goláb Singh	...	(")
10.	" 611	"	Hurnám Singh	...	(Slight).
11.	" 708	"	Dial Singh	...	(Serious).
12.	" 710	"	Wadháwa Singh	...	(Slight).
13.	" 709	"	Bhola Singh	...	(")
14.	" 476	"	Kirpál Singh	...	(")
15.	" 744	"	Surmuk Singh	...	(Serious).
16.	" 502½	"	Chogat Singh	...	(Slight).

Also 37 horses.

The following telegram was received by Sir Sam Browne from the Viceroy.

"Prince of Wales telegraphs grieved to hear of Battye's death. Condole with Regiment on loss of this distinguished Officer."

On the 12th April, the Head-quarters of the Regiment with 320 rifles, under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and accompanied by Captains Hammond and Battye and Surgeon Kelly, marched to Gandamak. The remainder of the Regiment under Major Campbell, with the following Officers, remained at Jellálábád, viz., Lieutenants Cooke-Collis and Hughes and Surgeon Lewtas.

Rasaldár-Major Khanán, Khán-Bahádur, A.D.C. to the Viceroy, having been transferred to the Invalid establishment on the 10th April 1879, was struck off the strength of the Corps from that date.

The following extracts from Division Orders, by Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Commanding 1st Division, Pesháwar Field Force, are herewith recorded :—

"Camp SUFED SANG, 21st April 1879.

"No. 2. Field Operations. The Lieutenant-General desires to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and the Officers of the Corps of Guides, Sir F. Haines' expression of sympathy with them for the loss of so distinguished and beloved a comrade as Major Wigram Battye, an officer whose loss will be felt by the whole service of which he was so bright an ornament."

"Camp SUFED SANG, 22nd April 1879.

"His Excellency desires that Brigadier-General Gough and the troops engaged under him may be informed that it has afforded His Excellency much gratification to bring to the notice of the Government of India, the admirable dispositions made by the Brigadier-General, and the gallant conduct of the troops."

The following copies of letters are herewith recorded :—

"No. ⁷⁷/_{S.A.}, dated 25th April 1879, from Secretary to Government of India, Military Department,

to Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. ¹¹¹/_{S.S.}, dated 12th April 1879, and in reply to state, for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Government of India concur in his Honor's remarks regarding the character and ability of the late Major Wigram Battye, of the Corps of Guides, and have received with sincere regret the report of the death of this gallant and distinguished officer."

"Copy of letter No. ¹¹¹/_{S.S.}, dated 12th April 1879, from Military Secretary, Punjab, to Military Secretary, Government of India.

"In forwarding a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins' letter No. 172 of 4th instant, reporting the death in action of Major Wigram Battye, I am desired to state that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor deeply deplores the loss of this officer. He considers the army has lost an officer of the highest courage and accomplishments, possessing all the qualities necessary to make a good soldier. The Corps of Guides (Queen's Own) has indeed lost an officer whom it will be difficult to replace.

"2. The Guide Cavalry have suffered considerably in the action of the 2nd instant, but His Honor has much satisfaction in observing that this Regiment behaved with great gallantry."

The following extract of Report on the services of officers of the 1st Division, Peshawár Valley Field Force, by Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Commanding is herewith recorded :—

"The Queen's Own Corps of Guides was the first regiment to take the field, having arrived at Jumrood two months before the Division assembled. In the interim they were engaged in much harassing work and in conducting many important reconnaissances. In the attack on Ali Masjid, the Guide Infantry, with the 1st Sikhs, was mainly instrumental in

cutting off the enemy's main line of retreat. For their timely arrival at Kutta Kushtia I am deeply indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins. During the whole campaign they have more than acted up to their old reputation in thorough efficiency and soldier-like qualities. I consider the Guides Infantry are not surpassed by any regiment in the service.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins who, except the time he was commanding the 3rd Brigade, has commanded the Guides, is an officer of very exceptional ability. I know no officer whose intelligence, judgment and knowledge of native troops can be rated higher and none who has proved his fitness for higher command by severe tests.

"Major R. B. Campbell, who commanded the regiment whenever Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins was not present, has proved himself a most reliable and excellent soldier, and I wish strongly to recommend him as in every way fitted for promotion.

"Captain A. G. Hammond and Captain F. Battye, the Adjutant, have also come under my notice and are both excellent and deserving officers.

"The Cavalry of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides has, if such a thing is possible, surpassed its old reputation as a model of what Light Horsemen should be, ever ready, ever serviceable, ever soldier-like, this splendid body of Horsemen has never been found wanting. These results cannot but be due to the earnest zeal of the officers, and I would therefore bring prominently to notice the names of the Commandant of the Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Major G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, the late Major Wigram Battye, and Captain R. C. Hutchinson.

"Major G. Stewart commanded the Guide Cavalry throughout the campaign, and to him, therefore, must the credit of the above satisfactory state of his regiment be principally given. He has also made himself most useful in conducting reconnaissances, making sketches and collecting information.

"Of Major Wigram Battye it is very bitter from me to speak. His Excellency is aware of the noble end of this gallant officer, and it is some consolation to me in mourning over his loss, to feel that he died, as he would have wished, at the head of his gallant Guides.

"Endowed both mentally and physically far beyond the average, it is no flattery to say that Wigram Battye united in his person all the best qualities which it should be the wish of every officer to emulate.

"Throughout his brief yet distinguished career, he conducted himself in his private capacity as a high-minded English gentleman, in his public as an able, chivalrous soldier, and it seems fitting that to such a life the death of a hero should have been accorded.

"Lieutenant Hamilton has proved himself an energetic zealous young officer, and in succeeding to the command of the Guide Cavalry at the action of Fattehabad on the death of Major Battye, he earned for himself, by his brilliant leading, the distinction of the V.C.

True Extract,

(Sd.) C. M. MACGREGOR, COLONEL,

*Late Depy. Asst. Quarter-Master Genl. and Depy. Adjt.-Genl.
Peshawar Valley Field Force.*

On the 6th June 1879, the regiment commenced the return march to India. The Cavalry formed part of the rear guard of the army under Brigadier-General Tytler, C.B., V.C.

The Infantry of the corps arrived at Mardán on 20th June, and the Cavalry on 23rd June 1879.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions received from Government, a detachment of the corps, strength as below, was told off as escort for the Kábul Envoy, viz. :—

	Jamádars.	Kote Daftádars.	Daftádars and Havaldárs.	Naiks.	Lance-Daftádars and Lance-Naiks.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Sowárs and sepoy's.	Total all ranks.	Hospital Assist-ant.	Total horses.
Cavalry	1	1	1	...	...	...	22	25	...	25
Infantry	1	...	2	2	1	1	45	52	1	...
Total	2	1	3	2	1	1	67	77	1	25

Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton was appointed to the Command of the Embassy Escort.

Surgeon Kelly was appointed Medical Officer to the Embassy.

The escort marched for Kohát on night of 26th June 1879.

In August 1879, consequent on the departure, on furlough to England, of Major G. Stewart, Captain R. C. Hutchinson was appointed Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, Captain A. G. Hammond, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, Captain F. D. Battye, Officiating Wing Commander, and Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, Officiating Adjutant.

Rassáldár-Major Prem Singh received 2nd class Order of British India with title of "Bahádúr."

In September 1879 Surgeon J. Lewtas was confirmed in his appointment of Medical Officer of the Corps, *vice* Kelly.

The news of the massacre at Kábul, on 3rd September, of Sir Louis Cavagnari and most of his escort was received at Mardán on 7th September.

The following copy of a telegram received on 12th September from Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, to the Commandant, is herewith recorded :—

"The Lientenant-Governor desires you will communicate to the Corps of Guides His Excellency the Viceroy's sincere regret, as well as his own, at the loss which the Regiment has recently sustained in the death of Lieutenant Hamilton, Jamadárs Jewand Singh and Mehtáb Singh, and most of the men of the escort of Sir Louis Cavagnari at Kábul, in bravely resisting the attack made upon the Embassy by overwhelming numbers; this small body of the Guides have not only upheld the credit of their distinguished Corps, but have, by their heroic conduct, earned the gratitude of the Government."

The names of the Officers, Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment who fell in the defence of the Residency at Kábul on 3rd September 1879 are herewith recorded :—

Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, Squadron Officer :—

CAVALRY.				
1	No. 36	Jamadár	Jewand Singh	4th Troop.
2	" 244	Daffadár	Híra Singh	4th "
3	" 672	Sowar	Gul Ahmed	1st "
4	" 700	"	Khairulla	1st "
5	" 725	"	Akbar Khán	1st "
6	" 793	"	Akbar	1st "
7	" 802	"	Miroh	1st "
8	" 845	"	Ghulám Habíb	1st "
9	" 694	"	Mahomed Amín	2nd "
10	" 704	"	Mahomed Hussun	2nd "
11	" 774	"	Amir Hyder	2nd "
12	" 546	"	Pars Rám	3rd "
13	" 551	"	Amar Singh	3rd "
14	" 572	"	Wazír Singh	3rd "
15	" 608	"	Ratan Singh	3rd "
16	" 753	"	Múl Singh	3rd "
17	" 470	"	Jiwan Singh	4th "
18	" 611	"	Harnám Singh	4th "
19	" 684	"	Thákur Singh	4th "
20	" 787	"	Déwa Singh (2)	4th "
21	" 783	Farrier	Amírulla	4th "
INFANTRY.				
1	...	Jamadár	Mehtáb Singh	F Company.
2	No. 874	Havildár	Kharak Singh	H "
3	" 560	Havildár	Husen	B "
4	" 1244	"	Hazára Singh	F "
5	" 1589	Naik	Mehr Dil	B "
6	" 35	Bugler	Abdúllah	B "
7	" 1352	Lance-Naik	Jangi	A "
8	" 1107	Sepoy	Sonu	A "
9	" 1219	"	Shibba	A "
10	" 1353	"	Sirsa	A "
11	" 1538	"	Tota	A "
12	" 915	"	Khoedád	B "
13	" 1934	"	Akbar Shah	B "
14	" 2063	"	Said Amir	B "
15	" 2077	"	Alam Shah	B "
16	" 2081	"	Mír Báz Khán	B "
17	" 2089	"	Hamzulla (1)	B "
18	" 2150	"	Hamzulla (2)	B "
19	" 2154	"	Zaidulla	B "
20	" 2161	"	Duria Khán	B "
21	" 1801	"	Yakúb Khán	C "
22	" 1853	"	Mazum	C "
23	" 1948	"	Baidulla	C "
24	" 1286	"	Devi Singh	E "
25	" 1389	"	Partáb (1)	E "
26	" 1549	"	Gobardhan	E "

INFANTRY—continued.

27	No. 1557	Sepoy	Jai Singh	F	Company.
28	" 1561	"	Amar Singh (1)	E	"
29	" 1311	"	Fatteh Singh (1)	F	"
30	" 1519	"	Wariám Singh (1)	F	"
31	" 2068	"	Mith Singh	F	"
32	" 2146	"	Híra Singh	F	"
33	" 2200	"	Chanda Singh (1)	F	"
34	" 1676	"	Gurdit Singh (1)	F	"
35	" 1946	"	Gaja Singh	F	"
36	" 2001	"	Warríam Singh (3)	F	"
37	" 1807	"	Ajaib Shah	G	"
38	" 1993	"	Nidhan Singh	G	"
39	" 2034	"	Suleman	G	"
40	" 1876	"	Tahil Singh	H	"
41	" 1916	"	Ranju Singh	H	"
42	" 1989	"	Bhaggat Singh (2)	H	"
43	" 1990	"	Esa Singh	H	"
44	" 2002	"	Narain Singh (1)	H	"
45	" 2003	"	Harri Singh (3)	H	"
46	" 2005	"	Oodm Singh	H	"
47	" 2180	"	Gurdit Singh	H	"

3rd class Hospital Assistant Rahman Baksh.

Total 1 British Officer, 21 Cavalry, and 48 Infantry—70.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and men formed part of the Escort, but escaped the massacre :—

Daffádar Fatteh Mahomed, 2nd Troop				} These were on duty with the grass cutters on 3rd September.
Sowár	Akbar Shah	"	"	
"	Narain Singh	4th	"	
"	Taimus	2nd	"	} These escaped out of the Residency during the fighting.
Sepoy	Hassan Gul	B	Company	
"	Rassul	G	"	} Was on leave at his home. Was purchasing atta for the escort. Died on 2nd September 1879.
"	Soid Agra	C	"	
"	Mahomed Dost	G	"	
"	Gaina	A	"	

The following extract from the proceedings of the commission of enquiry at Kábul, of which Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.B., C.S.I., and C.I.E., was President, is herewith recorded :—

"The conduct of the escort of the Queen's Own Guides does not form part of the enquiry entrusted to the commission, but they have in the course of these enquiries had the extreme gallantry of the bearing of these men so forcibly brought to their notice that they cannot refrain from placing on record their humble tribute of admiration. They do not give their opinion hastily, but they believe that the annals of no Army and no Regiment can show a brighter record of devoted bravery than has been achieved by this small band of Guides. By their deeds they have conferred undying honour, not only on the Regiment to which they belong, but on the whole British Army."

The following extract from General Order is herewith recorded :—

Military Department, Simla, 17th October 1879.

SPECIAL.

"No. 1001. In special recognition of the conspicuous gallantry of those Native Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides who fell in the defence of the British Mission at Kábul, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the pensions to be conferred on their widows and heirs shall be double in amount to those ordinarily provided by regulation."

On the 21st September 1879, the Corps left Mardán under orders for the Khyber Pass.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, Commandant, was appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, *vide London Gazette*, dated 25th July 1879.

The corps being attached to Brigadier-General Charles Gough's Brigade reached Dukka on 29th September, Busawal on 2nd October, Jellálábád on 12th October, and Sufed Sang on 23rd October 1879.

Major G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, rejoined the Regimental Depôt from furlough on 9th October, and Captains Hutchinson, Hammond, and Battye and Lieutenant Hughes reverted to their own appointments.

On the 2nd November the Corps formed part of the Flying Column, proceeding to open communication with the Kábul Field Force, and marched from Sufed Sang on the 3rd November, and met Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade from Kábul at Kutta Sang on 6th November.

On the 7th November, Brigadier-General Gough marched to Sufed Sang, leaving the Guides to hold the posts on the road, the whole of the posts being under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, C.B.

The Head-quarters of the Regiment, with Left Wing and fifty-four sabres and two guns, Hazára Mountain Battery, one Company Sappers, occupied Jagdallak Kotul.

The Right Wing and 103 sabres of the Cavalry, four guns Hazára Mountain Battery and one Company of Sappers occupied Pezwan, under command of Major Campbell.

The Regiment was employed on these duties until the 9th December 1879.

During November, the following officers were posted to the corps, *viz.* :—

Lieutenant J. D. C. Meade, Hyderabad Contingent, appointed to command the Depôt at Mardán.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, 12th Foot, joined at Gundamuk, Sub-Lieutenant G. K. Daly, Central India Horse, joined at Gundamuk.

The decoration of the Victoria Cross was conferred upon Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, for gallant conduct at the actions of Futtahabad on the 2nd April 1879, *vide Gazette*, dated 7th October 1879.

On the 8th December 1879, Major Campbell, Commanding at Pezwan, was directed to march to Jagdallak and rejoin the Head-quarters of the Corps, which had been ordered to march at once to Kábul.

Lieutenant Cooke-Collis, who had been detached to Jellálábád with a troop of Guide Cavalry, was recalled, and ordered to march with the details of the corps at Gundamuk to join Head-quarters; but owing to circumstances his detachment did not join the regiment until the 14th December at Kábul, Lieutenant Daly also was attached to this detachment.

On the morning of the 11th December, the corps marched from Seh Baba to Lataband, on reaching which place Colonel Jenkins was informed through the heliograph that reinforcements were urgently required at Kábul, he, therefore, determined at once to march straight on to Kábul. Leaving all baggage at Lataband in charge of a company, and taking only the ammunition, the corps marched into Kábul that night, a distance of thirty-six miles.

On the 12th December, the corps was allowed to rest in Sherpur while the Takht-i-Shah was stormed by a portion of Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade. The attempt, however, was not successful, and accordingly on the morning of the 13th December a force under Brigadier-General Baker, of which the Guides Infantry formed part, moved out to co-operate in taking the Takht-i-Shah.

The following Officers accompanied the Infantry.—

Colonel Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen,	Commandant.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Campbell	... 2nd in Command.
Captain A. G. Hammond...	... Wing Commander.
Captain F. D. Battye	... Adjutant.
Lieutenant R. B. Adams	... Wing Officer.
Surgeon J. Lewtas.	

The Takht-i-Shah was stormed from the south-east by the 92nd Highlanders, supported by the Guides; the whole under command of Colonel Jenkins. At the commencement of the attack a swamp had to be crossed under fire of the enemy, and then the first position on Beni Shah was stormed by the Highlanders, supported by the Guides.

Three companies were here detached, under Captains Hammond and Battye, to clear the enemy from the hill, the last, while the main body of the Regiment advanced with the Highlanders towards the Takht-i-Shah.

The following extracts from Sir F. Robert's Despatches are herewith recorded :—

" Para 49. A large portion of the enemy being thus prevented from uniting themselves with those occupying the Takht-i-Shah, the 92nd Highlanders and Guides, covered by the fire of Major Swinley's guns, which had by this time gained the summit of the lower ridge, and aided by that of G-3., R.A. from the plain below, continued the advance on the conical hill, fighting, for some distance, every foot of the way. The position of the enemy was enormously strong, but by 11-30 A.M., the 92nd Highlanders and Guides had reached the summit.

* * * * *

" In the meanwhile the Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, accompanied by Captain Hutchinson and Lieutenant Hughes, were ordered out of Sherpur to cut off the

retreat of a body of the enemy, who were moving along the Siah Sung heights towards Kohistan. They were successful in intercepting them and cut up a good number of the enemy who, however, fought obstinately and caused severe loss on the Cavalry. * * *

Para 51. * * * * *

"During this operation the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, were very successful and made a grand charge."

The names of men killed and wounded on this occasion are herewith recorded:—

GUIDE CAVALRY.

Killed (3):—

No. 903 Sowár	Ganesh Dass	3rd Troop
" 502 "	Chogat Singh	4th "
" 867 "	Budh Singh	4th "

Wounded (8):—

" 242 Kot Duffadár	Boop Singh	4th "	(slightly.)
" 525 Trumpeter	Kirpa Ram	3rd "	(severely.)
" 891 Sowár	Nath Singh	3rd "	(")
" 788 "	Duswana Singh	4th "	(slightly.)
" 750 "	Wadhawa Singh	4th "	(severely.)
" 529 "	Abdulla	2nd "	(slightly.)
" 525 "	Suleman	2nd "	(")
" 702 "	Zaidulla	1st "	(severely.)

INFANTRY.

Wounded (1):—

Lance-Naick Turai . D. Company, (slightly).

Horses killed 10, wounded 6 including charger of Lieutenant H. W. Hughes.

No. 702, Sowár Zaidulla, 1st Troop, subsequently obtained the 3rd-class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion.

On the morning of the 14th December the Guides Infantry were again attached to Brigadier-General Baker's Brigade and engaged in storming the Asmai heights. The advance column, consisting of 72nd Highlanders, detachment 92nd Highlanders, and Guides Infantry, was under the orders of Colonel Jenkins, C.B.

The British Officers of the Guides present were—

Colonel Jenkins, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.
Captain Hammond.
Captain Battye.
Lieutenant Adams.
Surgeon Lewtas.

After crossing some deep ditches and marshy ground, under fire of the enemy, a conical hill west of the Asmai heights was taken possession of.

Colonel Jenkins was ordered to leave a sufficient force to hold this and then proceed with the remainder to storm the enemy's main position on the Asmai heights. Accordingly A Company, under Subadár Gulabu, was left at this point, with a company of 72nd Highlanders.

The first position held by the enemy was a very strong one, and the enemy fought very determinedly. The Guides, working round on the right, the position was eventually taken by a simultaneous rush of the Highlanders and the Guides, the enemy being driven out with severe loss.

Captain F. D. Battye was here dangerously wounded while gallantly leading a party of the Guides.

Shortly after Subadár Rup Singh (Gurkha) was killed and Subadár Jowalla Singh (Sikh) dangerously wounded. The enemy were pursued and driven along the Asmai heights, towards the Kábul city, and suffered severely, at the same time they inflicted heavy loss on their pursuers.

The last and highest point, above the city, was most determinedly held by a party of the enemy, and was eventually taken by parties working round to the right and left (the right party under Colonel Jenkins) and then a simultaneous charge being made from front and flanks by Highlanders and Guides. The Ghazis inside were all killed.

The work had been very hard and every body would have enjoyed a rest, but heavy firing was heard in the direction of the conical hill, and it was then seen that the detachment left there was being heavily attacked.

Colonel Jenkins ordered pouches of ammunition to be replenished and the force to march back to the relief of the conical hill party. Two companies

of the 67th Foot, just then having arrived from Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade, were left in charge of the highest point.

On reaching the peak, overlooking the conical hill, it was seen that our force had been overpowered by overwhelming numbers and forced to retire. Volleys fired by the Highlanders and Guides checked the enemy pursuing, but caused them to swarm up the Asmai in great numbers and attack us. While actually engaged with the enemy orders were received to fall back on Sherpur.

It was no easy matter to bring off a force from such a hill as the Asmai in the face of an exulting foe, but it was done with marvellously little loss.

A party of the Guides, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell and Captain Hammond, were the last to leave the crest of the Asmai under protection of the fire of the two companies of the 67th Foot, holding the highest sungah, who then retired down under shelter of the Bala Hissár wall:—

The following extracts from Despatches are herewith recorded :—

"Para. 56. General Baker commenced his attack with the force (194 rifles, 72nd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., 70 rifles, 92nd Highlanders, under Captain Gordon, and 422 rifles Guides Infantry under Colonel Jenkins, C.B.), and in doing so, gave directions to Colonel Jenkins, who was in immediate command of the advance, that after gaining the conical hill, he was to leave there a sufficient force for its security, and was then to proceed with the remainder to attack the main body of the enemy on the Asmai heights.

"Para. 57. Colonel Jenkins left at the conical hill 64 men of the 72nd Highlanders and 60 of the Guides Infantry.

"With the remainder, Colonel Jenkins pushed on to dislodge the enemy from the position on Asmai; the advance on this occasion being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the Highlanders, the Guides Infantry, on the right, affording assistance by continually operating on the enemy's flank.

"Para. 58. The ground was most difficult and the enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy; the Highlanders and Guides were, however, not to be denied, and eventually reached the highest peak, where a number of Ghazis stood fast determined to die. Here a great struggle took place.

"Para. 64. The withdrawal from the Bala Hissár and Asmai heights was accomplished in a manner highly creditable to the officers in command, and to the discipline of the troops.

"Para. 66. The retirement of Brigadier-General Baker's troops down the eastern face of Asmai, under a very heavy fire, was most ably conducted by that distinguished officer Colonel Jenkins, C.B., who speaks with great admiration of the example set to their men by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., and Major C. M. Stockwell, 72nd Highlanders, and also of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Another officer who greatly distinguished himself on this occasion was Captain A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides. He had been very forward during the storming of the Asmai heights, and now, when the enemy were crowding up the western slopes, he remained with a few men on the ridge until the Afghans were within thirty yards of them.

"During the retirement one of the men of the Guides was shot, Captain Hammond stopped and assisted in carrying him away, though the enemy were at the time close by and firing heavily.

"Para. 60. * * * * * and amongst many who distinguished themselves on this occasion I would specially mention * * * * * and Lance-Naiks Dilia and Lehn of the Guides Infantry.

"Para. 67. Brigadier-General Baker brings to special notice the following officers whose good services I have great pleasure in recording.

"Surgeon J. Lewtas, Corps of Guides."

The names of Officers and men killed and wounded on this occasion are herewith recorded :—

KILLED 13:—

No.	Subadár	Rup Singh	E Company.
1217	Havaladár	Narain Singh	F "
802	"	Tahil Singh	F "
1565	Naik	Mir Baz	C "
519	"	Nihala	A "
1763	"	Rahimdad	G "
2058	Sepoy	Gowhar	C "
1612	"	Gurdit Singh	H "
1703	"	Lal Singh	H "

No. 2385	Sepoy	Abdulla	B Company.
" 2458	"	Didu	A "
" 508	"	Kharak Singh	A "
" 1860	"	Jetha Singh	F "

WOUNDED 29 :—

	Captain Subadár	F. D. Battye, Jowála Singh	Adjutant, F Company	Dangerously. Dangerously. (since dead.)
No. 760	Havaldár	Narain Singh	A "	Slightly.
" 447	"	Jowála Singh	H "	"
" 1319	"	Bahadur Singh	H "	"
" 1009	Naik	Nahar Singh	A "	Severely.
" 1358	Lce-Naik	Lehna	A "	"
" 1173	"	Nand Sing	G "	"
" 32	Bugler	Dittu	B "	"
" 1908	Sepoy	Jodha	A "	Lost right arm, "
" 1760	"	Kapura	A "	Slightly.
" 2321	"	Phitha	A "	"
" 2409	"	Sonu	A "	Severely.
" 2214	"	Pundhari	A "	Slightly.
" 2164	"	Gulab Singh	B "	Severely.
" 2272	"	Musa Khan	B "	"
" 1949	"	Fakir Muhammad	C "	Severely, (since dead.)
" 2211	"	Gulsher Khán	C "	Severely.
" 2102	"	Shah Baz	C "	Slightly.
"	"	Bir Singh	E "	Severely.
"	"	Bahadur Singh	E "	Slightly.
" 654	"	Fatteh Singh 1	H "	Severely, (since dead.)
" 946	"	Gopal Sing	H "	Severely.
" 1259	"	Wazir Singh	H "	Slightly.
" 1704	"	Bur Singh	H "	Severely.
" 1779	"	Budh Singh	H "	"
"	"	Attar Singh	H "	Slightly.
"	"	Ganda Singh	H "	"
" 2258	"	Narain Singh	H "	"

Captain A. G. Hammond was recommended for the Victoria Cross by Sir F. Roberts for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men received 3rd-class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on this occasion :—

No. 967	Havaldár Maj.	Attar Singh	F Company.
" 778	Havaldár	Jag Bir	E "
" 447	"	Jowalla Singh	H "
" 1057	"	Jeward Singh	H "
" 26	"	Oomrah	C "
" 432	Naik	Hazir	B "
" 1214	Lce-Naik	Dillia	A "
" 1358	"	Lehna	A "
" 1278	Sepoy	Chandar Bir	E "
" 1374	"	Muhammad Shaffi	B "
" 1796	"	Warriam Singh	F "
" 2211	"	Gulsher	C "

From 15th to the 23rd December the corps was employed in the defence of Sherpur—nothing of importance occurred during this time.

On the evening of the 22nd December information was received that the enemy meant to attack Sherpur next morning. Accordingly the troops were ordered to be on the alert some time before day-break. About half an hour before day-break a beacon fire was lighted on the Asmai hill, just above the village of Deh-i-Afghan. This was evidently a signal for attack, and the advance of large bodies of men was plainly heard, coming against the eastern face of Sherpur and Bemam village, which was held by the Guides. The enemy were saluted with a heavy fire of musketry which had the effect of checking them, and when day broke large masses of men were seen taking refuge in the surrounding villages, especially in those opposite Bemam village, from which they kept up a heavy fire. This sort of thing lasted for some hours, the enemy gradually collecting, and seeming to meditate a determined attack on Bemam village. The numbers of the enemy were calculated to be about 5,000 in front of Bemam. Their attack was a very half-hearted affair, and about

mid-day, when the enemy saw the advance of Cavalry and Artillery through the Bemam gorge, they broke and fled in all directions. The troops advanced out of Sherpur, in pursuit and destroyed a number of villages.

The names of men killed and wounded are herewith recorded :—

CAVALRY.

Killed (1).

No. 699½, Sowár Singh, 4th Troop.

INFANTRY.

Killed (1).

No. 953, Náik Kalu, E. Company,

Wounded (2).

Jamadar Jag Bahadur, E. Company, dangerously, since dead.

Sepoy Hardit Singh, E. Company, severely.

Jamadar Jag Bahadur, had he lived, would have been recommended for the Order of Merit.

The following extract from G. O., dated 5th December 1879 is herewith recorded :—

No. 1174, London Gazette, dated 28th October 1879.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Also G.O.G.G., dated 26th December 1879.

No. 1242, London Gazette, dated 21st November 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services during the late Afghan Campaign of 1878-79.

Dated 22nd November 1879.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Major Robert Byng	Patricia Price	Campbell,	B.S.C.								
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Major George Stewart, B.S.C.

On the 26th December, the corps was temporarily attached to Brigadier-General Baker's Brigade, and marched with it to Koh-i-Dámon to destroy the forts and vineyards, belonging to Mír Bucha, the Kohistani chief.

This was a most trying march, owing to the extreme cold, and having to encamp on the snow. The force met with no opposition, and returned to Sherpur on 31st December.

1880.

January.—Captain R. C. Hutchinson was promoted to the rank of Major, having completed twenty years' service.

The corps passed the winter in tents on the Kábul scale, within Sherpur cantonments, being the only regiment in the Kábul Force unprovided with quarters. Notwithstanding this, the men at the end of the time were quite as healthy, if not healthier, than those of most other regiments. The horses suffered greatly, but this was to be expected, as they had to stand out in the snow, and did not receive full rations. In April, however, the corps was fit to take the field.

On the 20th April the corps was ordered to march at once to Charasiah as part of a Force under command of Colonel Jenkins, C.B.

The Force consisted of—

2 guns F-A., R.H.A.

Wing 92nd Highlanders under Major White.

Guides Cavalry

Guides Infantry

} Total of all ranks being 873.

The following Officers accompanied the Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Campbell.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart.

Major R. C. Hutchinson.

Captain A. G. Hammond.

Captain F. D. Battye.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams.

Lieutenant G. K. Daly.

Surgeon Lewtas.

The Force remained four days at Charasiah, and although rumours of bodies of the enemy being here and there were current, nothing of importance happened until early on morning of 25th April.

About 2 A.M. Colonel Jenkins received information that upwards of 2,000 men were within five miles of the camp, but that they did not intend attacking just then.

However he requested Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to get the Infantry of the Guides under arms an hour before day-break, and also sent a patrol of the Guides Cavalry down the Logur road.

When day broke the enemy were seen advancing over the hill on left flank of the camp, about a mile off, and also coming from villages so as to threaten our right flank. The patrol of Cavalry in our front also became engaged with a body of the enemy, coming along the road, and retired steadily before them. The tents were ordered to be struck and the baggage to be taken under the shelter of a small detached hill in rear of camp. G. Company, under Lieutenant Adams, with half a company of the 92nd, were sent to hold this hill.

A small ruined fortlet, west of the baggage hill, was held by twenty rifles D. Company, under Lieutenant Cooke-Collis; and in another one, west of camp, thirty rifles H. Company, under Subadar Sher Singh, were placed and sheltered, behind this last post was the 1st troop Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant Daly.

Two Companies and a half (E.F. and half H.) covered the left flank, under Captain A. G. Hammond, and B. Company, with part of A. and D. Companies, under Captain F. D. Battye, covered the front, in line with the skirmishers of the Highlanders. C. Company and part of A. Company were in support of all, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, also one Company of the 92nd, under Major White. These dispositions were made without the least hurry or confusion. The Guides owing to the reserve of Infantry being so weak, were kept close at hand to assist Cavalry, in repelling any sudden rush against our position, and, owing to this were greatly exposed to the enemy's fire and suffered severely.

The steadiness of the Cavalry, under these trying circumstances, was remarked by all.

The enemy advanced their standards to within one and two hundred yards of our skirmishing line, but their leaders could not get their men to charge home.

About 3,000 men commenced the attack, but they were reinforced during the day and must have numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 men.

This state of things continued until after 1-30 P.M. when the skirmishers of Brigadier-General Macpherson's reinforcing force were seen coming from Kábul. The Brigadier-General, sending three companies, 45th Sikhs, to support the Guides, attacked the left flank of the enemy, and soon they were seen flying out of the villages and orchards. As soon as his skirmishers came up abreast of our force, our line advanced and drove the enemy right off the ground.

Captain Hammond, with the companies on the left, stormed the hill in front of him, supported by the 45th Sikhs.

The Guides Cavalry, supported by the Horse Artillery, advanced and pursued the flying enemy for about four miles. The enemy suffered severely and their defeat was decisive. The estimated loss of the enemy was 200 killed, but subsequent reports added greatly to this.

The following extracts from Sir F. Roberts' Despatches are herewith recorded, dated 11th May, 1880:—

"Para. 2. I beg to bring to His Excellency's notice the excellent arrangements made by Colonel Jenkins for the defence of his position when he found the enemy's numbers increasing, and the success which attended his efforts to preserve the baggage animals from the long range fire of the enemy."

"Para. 3. * * * It affords me great pleasure to bring the valuable services of Brigadier-General Macpherson and Colonel Jenkins to His Excellency's most favorable notice."

"Para. 4. I would also remark on the gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged, and on the excellent spirit they displayed during a long and exhausting day."

"Para. 7. The following officers are reported as having done good service on this occasion.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Commanding the Corps of Guides.
* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, Commanding the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.
* * * * *

Surgeon J. Lewtas, Corps of Guide.
* * * * *

Subadár Shere Singh, Corps of Guides.

The following extracts from Brigadier-General Macpherson's Despatch are herewith recorded.

"Para. 3. * * * * * I obtained a good view of the position of the force under Colonel Jenkins, I observed that he had struck his camp, and was standing on the defensive, facing south-west; the left and rear of his position protected by some high hills, which he had crowned; the baggage drawn up at the base of the hill in his rear; and the enemy, with whom he was actively engaged, formed in a complete semi-circle round him.

"This made me press on.

"Para. 15. Their centre was now quite exposed, and Colonel Jenkins at this junction delivered the left attack with great spirit; the Guides and 45th Sikhs gained the high hill in their front, the wing of the 92nd being in the centre of the whole line.

* * * * *

and the Guide Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart pursued for four miles towards Logur.

"Para. 17. I wish to testify to the admirable arrangements Colonel Jenkins had made for the protection of his position.

That Officer mentions particularly the assistance he received from—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, Corps of Guides.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart."

The following is a nominal list of killed and wounded :—

KILLED (3).			
Cavalry (2) :—			
No. 505	Lance-Daffadár	Amir Chand	3rd Troop.
„ 544	Sowár	Des Raj	3rd "
Infantry (1)—			
„ 2342	Sepoy	Jowahir Singh (3)	H Company.
WOUNDED. (23).			
Cavalry (12)—			
„ 233	Daffadár	Teja Singh	3rd Troop, Severely.
„ 625	"	Faiztalab	1st " "
„ 748	Lance-Daffadár	Dalleep Chund	3rd " Dangerously.
„ 137	Cot Daffadár	Jungi	3rd " (since dead).
„ 419	Sowár	Thakur Singh	3rd " Severely.
„ 822½	"	Zamin Shah	1st " "
„ 859	"	Zarghan Shah	1st " (since dead).
„ 562½	"	Maddat	1st " "
„ 766	"	Ahmed Ally	2nd " Dangerously.
„ 639	"	Makhan Singh	3rd " Severely.
„ 781	"	Gokul Chand	3rd " "
„ 774	"	Hukm Singh	3rd " "
Infantry (10).			
„ 814	Havaldár	Mohun Bir	E Company Slightly.
„ 2164	Sepoy	Gulab Shah	B " Severely.
„ 2261	"	Mir Afzal	B " Seriously.
„ 2513	"	Mir Aslám	B " Severely.
„ 1963	"	Lál Beg	C " Slightly.
„ 2544	"	Paında	C " "
„ 1696	"	Hira Singh (1)	F " Severely.
„ 2582	Recruit	Hukma	G " "
„ 2085	Sepoy	Lábh Singh (2)	H " (since dead).
„ 2359	"	Jowalla Singh	H " "
2nd class Hospital Assistant Golam Haidar Khán Kahar, "			

Horses killed, including chargers of Colonel Jenkins and Surgeon Lewtas, 9.

Horses wounded, including chargers of Major Hutchinson and Lieutenant Hughes, 23.

The following extract from Kábul Field Force Orders is herewith recorded :—

Dated Kábul, 29th April 1880.

"No. 1074. It affords the Lieutenant-General much pleasure to publish the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in India expressing His Excellency's satisfaction

at the manner in which the operations on the 25th April at Charasiah were conducted by Brigadier-General Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and Colonel Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen. Colonel Jenkins's disposition, in finding the numbers of the enemy increasing, was most masterly, and the rapidity with which General Macpherson reinforced Colonel Jenkins and assisted that officer to drive off the enemy is deserving of all praise.

Sir Frederick Roberts thoroughly appreciates the good work performed by the troops on this occasion, and begs that they will all accept his hearty congratulations.

Telegram from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

Dated Simla, 28th April 1880.

Colonel Jenkins's action at Charasiah was admirably fought. Congratulate him and his troops on my behalf. Also General Macpherson and troops who so promptly and effectually supported.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and sepoy received 3rd-class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at Charasiah, *viz.* :—

Daffadár Yunus, 2nd Troop, Guides Cavalry.

Sepoy Izzat, B. Company, Guides Infantry.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Golam Hyder.

On the 1st May, agreeably to a Brigade Order issued by Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, on the authority of Government, an extra troop and company was formed, and promotions to the non-commissioned grades made.

On the 12th May, the above order was countermanded and all promotions made were ordered to be annulled.

The following copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 695 K., dated 3rd June 1880, is herewith recorded :—

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2327A., dated 25th May 1880, forwarding for submission to the Government of India, reports describing the operations of the troops under the command of Brigadier-General H. F. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., and Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C., at Charasiah on the 25th April 1880.

(2). I am to request that you will inform the Commander-in-Chief that the Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with His Excellency as to the excellence of the arrangements made for the defence of his position by Colonel Jenkins, and the ability, promptitude and judgment in attack, displayed by Brigadier-General Macpherson.

(3). The Governor-General, I am to state, shares with Sir F. Haines in his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness evinced by the troops on this as on all other occasions.

In June 1880, Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, 1-17th Foot, was attached temporarily to the Guides.

Subadár-Major Ahmad Khán, "Sirdar Bahádur," having completed thirty-two years service, was invalided on increased pension.

Subadár Jye Singh became Subadár-Major, and Jamadár Samundar became Subadár of the Pathán Company.

Lieutenant J. de C. Meade, Commanding Regimental Depôt, was transferred to the Bengal Cavalry, and Major S. J. Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry, was appointed to command the Depôt at Mardán.

In July Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, proceeded to England on medical certificate for one year.

Major Hutchinson was appointed Officiating Commandant of Cavalry.

Captain F. D. Battye, Adjutant, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, Wing Officer, Officiating Adjutant.

On the 11th August 1880, Kábul was evacuated and the return march to India commenced.

The Corps reached Mardán on the 6th September 1880.

In October, Captain A. G. Hammond, Wing Commander, proceeded to England on furlough for one year forty-one days.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis, Quarter-Master, was appointed to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Wing Officer, was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., commanding Sirhind Division, and was struck off the effective strength of the regiment.

In November, under the authority of Government of India, the promotions made for extra troop and company on 1st May 1880 were ordered to be held good from that date.

Return showing number of men killed in action and died of disease in campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80.

	OFFICER'S CHARGERS.						
	Killed.			Wounded.			
	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Sowars and Sepoys.	Total.	Horses.
CAVALRY.							
Killed in action ...	2	2	7	...	27	38	30
Died of disease ...	...	...	1	1	8	10	15
Wounded ...	...	4	9	1	32	46	76
Cast and destroyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total of casualties in Cavalry ...	2	6	17	2	67	94	142
INFANTRY.							
Killed in action ...	...	4	10	1	53	68	...
Died of disease ...	...	...	4	...	43	47	...
Wounded ...	1	...	7	1	30	39	...
Total of casualties in Infantry ...	1	4	21	2	126	154	...
Grand Total of Cavalry and Infantry ...	3	10	38	4	193	248	142

OFFICER'S CHARGERS.			
Killed.	Wounded.		
Charger of Major Battye. Colonel Jenkins.	Charger of Major Hutchinson. Lieutenant Hughes.		
"	"		
"	Doctor Lewtas.		
Total Killed	...	106 Horses	...
" Died	...	57	...
" Wounded	...	85	...
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Total Killed ... 106 Horses ... 33
 " Died ... 57 " ... 15
 " Wounded ... 85 " ... 78
 " Cast and destroyed 21

Total ... 147 *

* Including Officers' chargers.

In January, orders were received that the Gilgit guard for the Political Officer was henceforth to be furnished by the Corps of Guides, and the Infantry was to be increased for that purpose by—

Jamadar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havaldars	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sepoys	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total							23

The garrisoning of Forts Abazai and Jhindi was ordered to be furnished by the Corps as a temporary measure.

In March, Surgeon Lewtas was appointed Medical Officer in Cashmere, and Surgeon G. A. Cones was appointed in his place.

In June, Captain A. G. Hammond was promoted to the rank of Major in the Bengal Staff Corps.

August.—The following extract from *Punjab Gazette*, No. 31, dated 4th August 1881, is herewith recorded:—

Military Department, Simla, dated 29th July 1881.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS:—

No. 418. The Most Honorable the Governor-General in Council announces that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to permit the following Corps to bear upon their standards, colors and appointments, the words specified below, in commemoration of their gallant conduct during the recent campaigns in Afghanistan.

* * * * *

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Ali Musjid, Kábul, 1879; Afghanistan 1878-80.

September.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps.

October.—In recognition of their services during the late war in Afghanistan the undermentioned Native Officers were admitted to the 1st and 2nd-classes of the Order of British India, from 21st October 1881, viz.:—

Rasaldár-Major Prem Singh, Bahádur, to the 1st-class, with the title of "Sirdár Bahádur," Subadár Sher Singh to the 2nd-class, with the title of "Bahádur."

Jamadar Umra was dismissed the service, by sentence of General Court-Martial, for giving false evidence before a Court of Enquiry. Subadár Ahmed Gul was sentenced to be suspended for six months from rank, pay and allowances, by General Court-Martial, for breaches of discipline.

December.—Lieutenant Cooke-Collis was granted furlough to England for one year.

Major A. G. Hammond was granted the decoration of the Victoria Cross, by Her Majesty the Queen, for gallant conduct in Afghanistan, *vide London Gazette*, dated 18th October 1881.

Jamadar Zairulla of the Cavalry was dismissed the service, by sentence of General Court-Martial, for unbecoming conduct, from 5th October 1881.

1882. January.—Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commandant of the Corps, was brought on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, from 1st July 1881, *vide* G.O. No. 92, dated 23rd December 1881.

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., rejoined from furlough.

February.—The Forts of Abazai and Jhinda were permanently made over to the Corps from the 1st February.

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry rejoined from furlough.

Major Hutchinson, Captain Battye and Lieutenant Adams reverted to their own appointments.

March.—Colonel Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commandant, having proceeded on two month's general leave, the following officiating appointments were made:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell	to officiate as Commandant.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. Stewart	„ 2nd-in-Command.
Major Hutchinson	„ Commandant of Cavalry.
Captain Battye	„ Squadron Commander.
Lieutenant Adams	„ Adjutant.
Lieutenant Younghusband	„ Quarter-Master.

By Government letter No. 602 R., dated 30th October 1882, Bahádur Singh Sowár, Guide Cavalry, son of the late Jamadár Jiwand Singh who particularly distinguished himself in the defence of the British Residency at Kábul, and was there killed in action, was granted one hundred acres of land in the Lahore District, in proprietary right.

The Government of India directed the reduction of the Infantry of the Corps of Guides to the extent of the guard for Political Officer, Gilgit, that Agency having been closed.

May.—Surgeon J. G. Hancock took over medical charge of the Corps.

September.—Lieutenant F. Campbell, South Lancashire Regiment, was appointed to the Corps as Officiating Wing Officer.

1883. February.—Surgeon J. G. Lewtas rejoined the Corps from civil employ.

April.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry, having proceeded on 6 months' general leave, the following officiating appointments were made :—

Major R. C. Hutchinson	to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry.
Major A. G. Hammond, V.C. ...	... „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
Captain F. D. Battye ...	... „ Wing Commander.
Lieutenant R. B. Adams ...	... „ Adjutant.

September.—Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C., Commandant, having been granted furlough to England for one year, the following officiating appointments were made :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Campbell	to officiate as Commandant.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Stewart ...	... „ 2nd-in-Command.
Major Hutchinson ...	... „ Commandant of Cavalry.
Major Hammond, V.C. ...	... „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
Captain Battye ...	... „ Wing Commander.
Lieutenant R. B. Adams ...	... „ Adjutant.

Major Hammond, V.C., officiated temporarily as 2nd-in-Command until return of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart from leave, and Lieutenant Cooke-Collis as 2nd Squadron Commander for same reason.

1884. January.—Lieutenant Younghusband proceeded on furlough to England for one year.

Lieutenant M. C. Cooke-Collis was promoted to Captain from 30th December 1883. Lieutenant Egerton was appointed officiating Quarter-Master.

February.—On 1st February Colonel F. H. Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Commandant of the Corps, vacated his appointment under the operations of G. O. No. 110, dated 26th February 1883. Lieutenant G. H. Bretherton, The Royal Irish Regiment, joined the Corps.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams was appointed Quarter-Master. Lance-Daffadár Shah Sowár, 2nd Troop, was detached on special service to accompany Major Bell, Assistant Quarter-Master General, to Persia. He rejoined after an absence of four months. He was complimented by the Intelligence Department, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his excellent services, and received a reward of four hundred rupees.

March.—Major R. C. Hutchinson was granted six months' furlough to England.

Lieutenant-Colonels R. B. Campbell and G. Stewart were promoted to Colonel, with effect from 22nd November 1883.

April.—The following officiating appointments were made, *vice* Major Hutchinson on furlough, *viz.* :—

Captain F. D. Battye ...	Officiating Commandant of Cavalry.
Captain Cooke-Collis ...	Officiating Wing Commander.
Lieutenant F. Campbell ...	Officiating Squadron Officer.

The following permanent appointments, *vice* Colonel Jenkins, C.B., A.D.C., vacated, with effect from 1st February 1884 :—

Colonel R. B. Campbell	to be Commandant.
Colonel G. Stewart	„ „ 2nd-in-Command.
Major R. C. Hutchinson	„ „ Commandant of Cavalry.
Major A. G. Hammond, V.C.,	„ „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
Captain F. D. Battye	„ „ Wing Commander.
Lieutenant R. B. Adams	„ „ Adjutant.
Lieut. G. J. Younghusband	„ „ Quarter-Master.
Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis	„ „ Squadron Officer.
Lieutenant F. Campbell	„ „ Wing Officer.

June.—Colonel G. Stewart, 2nd-in-Command, having proceeded on five months' general leave, the following officiating appointments were made, viz. :—

Major A. G. Hammond to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
 Lieutenant R. B. Adams „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
 Lieutenant R. G. Egerton „ Adjutant.
 Lieutenant F. Campbell „ Quarter-Master.

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis having taken leave under the rules of 1875, the following officiating appointments were made :—

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton to be Officiating Wing Commander.
 Lieutenant F. Campbell „ „ Adjutant.
 Lieutenant G. H. Bretherton „ „ Quarter-Master.

August.—On the return of Captain Cooke-Collis from general leave he was appointed to officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieutenants Adams and Campbell reverted to their permanent appointments.

On return of Lieutenant Adams from privilege leave he was appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, and Lieutenant Egerton to officiate as Adjutant.

November.—On return of Colonel G. Stewart from general leave, the following appointments were made :—

Major Hammond, V.C., to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry.
 Captain Battye as 2nd Squadron Commander.
 Captain Cooke-Collis as Wing Commander.
 Lieutenant Egerton as Quarter-Master.

Lieutenants Adams and Campbell reverting to their permanent appointments.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Quarter-Master, having rejoined from furlough to England, Lieutenant Egerton reverted to his permanent appointment.

Colonel G. Stewart having reported his departure to take up the officiating Command of 6th Punjab Infantry, the following officiating appointments were made, viz. :—

Major Hammond, V.C., to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
 Captain Battye ... „ Commandant of Cavalry.
 Captain Cooke-Collis ... „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
 Lieutenant Adams ... „ Wing Commander.
 Lieutenant Younghusband ... „ Adjutant.
 Lieutenant Egerton... „ Quarter-Master.
 Lieutenant Campbell ... „ Squadron Officer.

December.—Major R. C. Hutchinson, Commandant of Cavalry, having rejoined from furlough the following officiating appointments were made, viz. :—

Major Hutchinson to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.
 Major Hammond, V.C.... „ Commandant of Cavalry.
 Captain Battye ... „ 2nd Squadron Commander.
 Captain Cooke-Collis ... „ Wing Commander.
 Lieutenant Egerton ... „ Squadron Officer.

the others reverting to their permanent appointments.

January.—The establishment of the corps was directed to be augmented by two Wing Officers, with effect from 1st April 1885, G.G.O. No. 7, dated 2nd January 1885.

1885.

February.—Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Quarter-Master, was temporarily transferred for duty with Transport, proceeding to the Soudan in Egypt.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams departed on furlough to England for one year. The following appointments were made :—

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton to officiate as Adjutant.
 Lieutenant F. Campbell to officiate as Quarter-Master.

March.—Lieutenant R. B. Adams rejoined from leave, owing to the recall of all officers on furlough from England, on account of threatened war with Russia.

Consequent on his arrival, Lieutenant R. G. Egerton was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, and Lieutenant Campbell as Squadron Officer.

Colonel R. B. Campbell having been appointed to the Command of the Viceroy's Escort at Ráwalpindi Camp of Exercise, made over Command of the Corps to Major R. C. Hutchinson temporarily. The Corps left Mardán on the 18th March to take part in the Camp of Exercise assembled at Ráwalpindi, and formed one of the Regiments of the Viceroy's Escort.

April.—Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich, East Lancashire Regiment, was posted to the Corps as Wing Officer on augmentation.

Lieutenant F. J. H. Barton, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, was posted to the Corps as Officiating Wing Officer.

Colonel R. B. Campbell, Commandant, having been relieved of command of Viceroy's Escort, rejoined the Corps.

June.—The Guides Cavalry won the Inter-Regimental Cup awarded for highest score among the teams shooting for Commander-in-Chief's prize.

Colonel G. Stewart, 2nd-in-Command, was appointed Officiating Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry.

July.—Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, was appointed Officiating Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Battye, appointed Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander.

October.—Risaldár Duni Chund was admitted to the second-class Order of British India with the title of Bahádur.

The Cavalry of the Corps was ordered to march to Umballa to take part in the peace manœuvres at Camp of Exercise, and marched on 23rd October from Mardán; 200 sabres of 12th Bengal Cavalry from Nowshera, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. Broome took up the duties of the Guides Cavalry.

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., was granted furlough to England for one year.

Major E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was appointed Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, *vice* Major Hammond.

Colonel G. Stewart, 2nd-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, was granted furlough to England for one year and 209 days.

November.—Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich was appointed to the Transport Department for Camp of Exercise.

December.—Colonel R. B. Campbell was appointed to the Command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division, Northern Force, at the Camp of Exercise.

Major R. C. Hutchinson was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

January.—The Bonerwáls, having been under blockade by the Civil for some months, began to show signs of restlessness, and committed some outrages on the Suddum villagers.

Information having been received that a number of them were assembled in the Malandri valley with the object of raiding on the British Territory, the Political authorities considered that they should be turned out of their position in the Malandri villages of Suri and Pitao.

* 6 British Officers.†
11 Native Do.
7 Buglers.
410 Rifles.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson,
Major Lorne Campbell,
Lieutenant R. B. Adams, Lieutenant G. Younghusband, Lieutenant Bretherton, Lieut. Barton, and Surgeon Grant (officiating for Dr. Lewtas.)

Accordingly a force * under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Broome, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Commanding at Mardán started from Mardán on the evening of the 8th January, for the Malandri valley, distance about 26 miles.

Lieutenant Younghusband was detached with 100 Rifles to go by a circuitous and difficult route, made still more so by the darkness of the night, to get in rear of Suri Malandri while the remainder of the Infantry marched straight up the valley. The 12th Bengal Cavalry being left at Rustam until morning broke, when they had orders to advance and assist the Infantry.

The surprise, as a surprise, was not successful owing to an unfortunate chance encounter in the valley about two miles from Suri Malandri in the dark with a party of Bonerwáls who themselves were on the move. In this skirmish the following casualties occurred :—

Killed (1).

No. 712 Havaldár Tura Baz, C. Company.

Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, dangerously (since dead).

No. 1638 Lance-Naick Lahori, A. Company severely.

„ 3010 Sepoy Abdul Hakim, D. „ dangerously (since dead).

„ 1761 „ Kapura A. „ severely.

When morning broke the Regiment advanced under Major Lorne Campbell, and in conjunction with Lieutenant Younghusband who had made a most arduous march during the night cleared Suri Malandri driving the Bonerwáls clean away.

The village was burnt, and the Regiment subsequently returned to Rustam without a shot being fired when retiring.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson died the next morning from the wound he received, and the Corps had to mourn the loss of a gallant and much esteemed Officer.

The Regiment returned to Mardán on 9th January, but reports being received of the Bonerwáls meditating a raid in force they marched back to Rustam on the 10th.

A telegram from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is herewith recorded :—

"Lieutenant-Governor desires to express to Guides his sense of the loss which the Corps has sustained by the death of Colonel Hutchinson. The Corps has lost in him a most efficient Officer, much respected by all ranks."

Colonel R. B. Campbell, Commandant, was ordered by Government to return from Camp of Exercise and resume command of the Corps.

The Guides Cavalry were also railed back from Delhi after the final march past.

They received praise from General Marter, Commanding Cavalry Division, Northern Force, for their intelligence in scouting during the manœuvres.

The following temporary appointments were made until return of Cavalry to Head-quarters :—

Major L. Campbell, Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander.

Lieutenant Younghusband, Quarter-Master, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant Egerton to officiate as Quarter-Master.

On the Cavalry rejoining Head-quarters the following officiating appointments were made :—

Major E. A. Money, Officiating Commandant of Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Captain F. D. Battye to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry.

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

1886.

February.—The Head-quarters of the Corps returned to

Mardán on 7th February.

April.—Risaldár-Major Bukshi Prem Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," was transferred to the Pension Establishment after an honorable service of 36 years. He was succeeded as Risaldár-Major by Risaldár Duni Chund, "Bahadur."

July.—By G. G. O. No. 447, dated 9th July 1886, the following appointments were made :—

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., to be Commandant of Cavalry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, died of wounds received in action :—

Captain F. D. Battye to be 2nd Squadron Commander.

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis to be Wing Commander.

Major Lorne Campbell rejoined his own Regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry.

August 1st.—The Punjab Frontier Force was this day transferred to the Commander-in-Chief. In the favorable order issued by the Punjab Government the services of the Corps received honorable mention.

November.—Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., rejoined from furlough. The following appointments were made in consequence :—

Major Hammond, V.C., to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Money " " Commandant of Cavalry.

" Adams " " Wing Commander.

" Younghusband " " Adjutant.

December.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Money having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Umballa ceased to belong to the Corps.

On his departure—

Captain F. D. Battye was appointed to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry.

Lieutenant Adams to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander.

" Younghusband " " Wing Commander.

" Egerton " " Adjutant.

1887.

January.—Lieutenant Younghusband having proceeded on special duty, the following officiating appointments were made :—

Lieutenant Egerton to officiate as Commander.

" F. Campbell " " Adjutant.

" Bretherton " " Quarter-Master.

APPENDIX I.

To Historical Records of Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Division Orders issued by Major-General Cotton, Commanding Pesháwar Division.

DIVISION HEAD-QUARTERS, 2nd February 1858.

No. 82.

Major-General Cotton makes known throughout the Division under his orders that the troops of the Pesháwar Cantonment were paraded under his personal command this day to receive and welcome the Corps of Guides on its arrival in the Cantonment from the siege of Delhi. A royal salute was fired in honour of the Guides on their approaching the parade-ground, and the troops saluted, when the Major-General delivered the following address to that Corps and to the Pesháwar Force. A *feu-de-joie* with an accompanying ordnance salute of 21 guns followed the addresses, after which the Guides Cavalry and Infantry, joining their comrades, marched past, and saluted the Major-General at the head of their respective arms.

Address of Major-General Cotton to the Guides Corps :—

"Captain Daly, Officers, European and Native, and soldiers of the Guides Corps. I have invited you here as brother soldiers of the Frontier this day, to welcome you on your return from the siege of Delhi, and to acknowledge in the most public manner the high sense we entertain of the value and importance of the services rendered by you to the State during the progress of the present insurrectionary war.

"In the name of Colonel Edwardes, our Commissioner, on my own account, and in behalf of my brother Officers and Soldiers, I warmly greet you on your return amongst us. We respect, we honour you, and we feel proud on being re-associated with men whose deeds of daring have earned for yourselves and our noble profession never dying fame.

"We deeply lament that so many brave men, our comrades of the Frontier, should have fallen in the rebellion. The names of Nicholson, McBarnett, Battye, Murray, Travers, and Lumsden are with sorrow deeply impressed on our hearts and minds."

The Major-General having addressed the foregoing to the Guide Corps, proceeded to address the Pesháwar Force as follows :—

"Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Pesháwar Force—the gallant Band, Horse and Foot now before you are the Guide Corps. I have invited them to meet you here this day, and I have paraded you to welcome and honour them on their return to the Frontier from the siege of Delhi.

"This is a public demonstration due to men, who as comrades, well deserve at our hands the highest honour we can bestow.

"Like ourselves this Corps serves in ordinary times in a place of great responsibility, guarding the frontier of British India in its most vital point. Our feelings as brother soldiers are well considered and consulted when we meet together to do them honour; and, by a public demonstration, to acknowledge in a manner beneficial to Government, and in its behalf, the value of the great and important services performed in such times as these in particular, by true and loyal men.

"Of all the passions of the human heart there is none with which we, as soldiers, so readily sympathise and with so much sincerity, as the valour and honourable devotion of brave men who fight and die in their country's cause.

"The object of ambition of every real soldier is to be engaged with the enemies of his country. This is a noble ambition, some are more fortunate than others in obtaining opportunities to display the noble qualifications of the soldier. Many brave and gallant men pass away unknown to fame and unheeded. Their qualities as soldiers remain concealed. 'War alone being,' as Napier said, 'the copper by which these qualifications can be tested.'

"Great and important to the British Government have been the services of the gallant body now before you, during the progress of the present war.

"I will briefly detail them for record as a narrative, and for your information, as follows :—

"The faithless Hindustáni sepoys mutinied at Meerut on May 10th, and at Delhi on the 11th. The news reached Pesháwar on the night of the 11th.

"On the 12th a moveable column was resolved on to keep down Mutiny in the Punjab.

"It was necessary to have picked troops, men, who could be relied on not merely to fight, but to fight on the right side.

"All thoughts turned first to British soldiers, and Her Majesty's 24th and 27th were warned."

"But next to British soldiers, the men who in the hour of doubt and danger stood highest in public confidence were the Guides. (They were then cantoned at Mardán). Their Commander, Captain Daly, received the orders on the morning of 13th May, marched that very evening, and reached Attock, 30 miles, next morning. It was soon seen that Delhi was the centre of the rebellion, and to Delhi, the Guides were ordered to push on. They did push on and reach Delhi on the four and twentieth day after leaving Mardán, three of which days they halted by order. The distance was 580 miles or 51 regular marches, achieved in 21, and during those 21 days they turned off their road 12 miles one night, burned three villages and killed 150 mutineers.

"No soldier can hear of such a march without admiration, and their deeds of arms were equal to their march.

"Within three hours after reaching Delhi, the Guides engaged the enemy, and every one of their officers was wounded, and for nearly four months both men and officers were constantly in action, sometimes twice a day.

"They took 600 men to Delhi, and received 200 recruits during the siege, not one man deserted to the enemy, but 350 were killed and wounded, 120 fell to rise no more.

"I need not dwell on their separate deeds of valour, their general actions, their skirmishes, or their single combats; but, as an instance of the spirit that animated the Corps, I will mention that a mere boy, Jai Singh by name, bore a wounded European soldier out of the battle.

"And now receive back these gallant Guides covered with glory.

"The plaudits of their British comrades have followed them from Delhi. Our hearty British cheers shall welcome them home again at Pesháwar."

(True extract.)

(Sd.) J. WRIGHT, CAPTAIN,

Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX II.

Attack on Insurgents in Golab Singh's Territories.

Letter No. 16, dated Camp Mukkoo, 12th January 1849, from the Secretary to Government, to the Resident, Lahore.

"I am directed to request that you will convey to Lieutenant Lumsden the approval of the Governor-General of the gallantry and activity of himself and men in his attack against the Insurgents, and His Lordship's sense of the services he has been rendering."

2nd Pulli.

Letter No. 3, dated on the Chenab, 8th January 1850, from the Secretary to Government, to the Board of Administration, Lahore.

"I am directed to state that the Governor-General has learnt with great satisfaction the result of the expedition against the Eusafzais. The Governor-General has already conveyed to the Commander-in-Chief his request that he would make known to the officers and men, who were employed, the warm approbation felt by the Government of India of their courage and conduct on this occasion * * * * His Lordship begs to offer to him (Colonel Lawrence) to Lieutenant Lumsden, and the force under their orders, his best thanks."

Kohat Pass.

Letter No. 159, dated Lahore, 2nd April 1850, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Lieutenant Lumsden, Commanding Guide Corps.

"I have much pleasure in communicating, by order of the Board, the cordial thanks of the Government for your gallant conduct in the affairs with the Afridis at the end of February and the beginning of March."

Governor-General's Inspection and opinion of the Guides.

Letter No. 888, dated Camp Attock, 24th March 1851, from the Secretary to Government, to the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab.

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General had much pleasure in casually meeting the Guide Corps in Camp at Akora. His Lordship would have been glad if time had admitted of his doing more than merely passing down their ranks; but even the passing glance His Lordship was able to afford was sufficient to show him the smart, active, soldier-like appearance of the Corps—both Cavalry and Infantry.

"2. Their gallant and effective conduct has won for them on many occasions the approbation of the Government. The Governor-General is happy to mark the occasion of seeing them in person, and to evince to their Commanding Officer the sense he feels of their services under him in the field by bestowing on one of their Native Officers a public distinction in honour of the service he has done.

"3. The conduct of Fattah Khan, Khuttack, a Ressáldar of the Guides, has been conspicuous on many different occasions. The Governor-General has satisfaction in conferring upon him the title of 'Khan Bahadur' and his Lordship requests that the honour which has been conferred on him, and the sentiments herein expressed may be made known to the Corps in Regimental Orders."

Khillat conferred on Fattah Khan, Ressaldar.

Letter No. 956, dated Camp Manikyalla, 31st March 1851, from the Secretary to Government, to Captain H. B. Lumsden, Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar.

"I am directed to acquaint you that a package has been made over to Mr. Carnac, for transmission to you, containing a *khillat*,* as per annexed list, for Fattah Khan, Khuttack, a Ressáldar of the Corps of Guides, together with a sunnud, conferring upon him the title of 'Khan Bahadur,' for his meritorious services, and to request that you will have the goodness to present the same to that individual in the manner you may consider most public and appropriate."

* 1 pair of green shawls, 1 shawl Roomal, 2 pieces of silk Choorias, 1 piece of Nynsook, 1 Turban and 1 sword.

Mutta.

Letter No. 505, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1851, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar.

"The Board desire me to convey to you their approval of the conduct of all parties engaged on this occasion, and to say that they consider the affair highly creditable to both men and officers."

Lieutenant Miller.

Letter No. 890, dated Lahore, 17th May 1851, from the Deputy Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, Commanding Guide Corps.

"I am directed to request that you will convey to Lieutenant Miller, the 2nd-in-Command of the Guide Corps, the thanks of the Board for the copy of the sketch map of the country about Bunnú, prepared by him."

Lieutenant Lumsden.

Letter No. 26, dated Lahore, 5th January 1852, from the Secretary to the Board of Administration, to Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Pesháwar.

"I am directed to forward to you the annexed extract paras. 3 and 4 of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, written on the occasion of appointing Colonel Mackeson, C.B., to be Commissioner of Pesháwar. It is highly gratifying to the Board to convey to you this cordial expression of the Most Noble the Governor-General's approbation of your services during the time you have been in civil charge of Pesháwar."

Letter No. 3926, dated 20th December 1851, from the Secretary to Government, to the Board of Administration, Lahore.

"Lieutenant Lumsden's temporary civil employment, as Deputy Commissioner in charge will now cease. His Lordship has recently taken occasion on the occurrence of this officer's name in the correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief to bear the highest testimony to his merits, and to the manner in which he has discharged the civil duties entrusted to him. The appointment was neither sought by Lieutenant Lumsden, nor, as His Lordship believes, was agreeable to him. He had no previous experience in Civil duties, and was at once placed at the head of them. Lieutenant Lumsden has fulfilled those duties assiduously, with great discretion, and with excellent judgment. His promptitude, energy, and determination, joined with admirable temper and tact, which is proved by the unbroken harmony of the official intercourse with the Civil and Military Officers, with whom he has been brought into contact, have rendered his conduct of civil duties at Pesháwar eminently successful, and have entitled him to the highest approbation, and to the cordial thanks of his Government, which the Governor-General has the great personal satisfaction of now conveying to him."

Extract of a letter from the Most Noble the Governor-General, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 17th October 1851.

"Having thus expressed the Governor-General's views on the several topics which have been brought to His Lordship's notice, connected with the defence of the valley of Pesháwar, His Lordship directs me now to advert to the testimony which has been borne by the Brigadier-General to the merits of Lieutenant Lumsden—testimony very honourable to that young officer, and deriving additional value from the marked notice which has been taken of it by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"No task could be more agreeable to the Governor-General than to record his very cordial concurrence in the approbation which His Excellency and Sir Colin Campbell have so warmly bestowed upon Lieutenant Lumsden. A braver or a better soldier never drew a sword. The Governor-General places unbounded confidence in him, and in the gallant body of men he commands, while his conduct in the chief position in which he has been placed, and amid the difficulties of a duty, to which he was unused, has earned His Lordship's high approbation."

Lieutenant Hardinge—Michni.

Letter No. 237, dated 31st December 1851, from Secretary to Government, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"The Governor-General begs that His Excellency will be so good as to convey to Brigadier-General Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., to Major Fisher, Lieutenant Hardinge, * * * the expression of the satisfaction with which the Government of India regards their conduct on the service upon which they have been employed."

Gujar Gurhi.

Letter No. 306, dated 15th March 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to Brigadier Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., Commanding Peshāwar Brigade.

"I am also to express the Commander-in-Chief's approval of the very gallant conduct of the small party of the Guide Corps on the occasion under advertance, and to request that you will be good enough to make known the same to Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden, Commanding the Regiment, for communication to the Native officers and men concerned."

Letter No. 187, dated Fort William, 8th April 1852, from the Secretary to Government, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"Having submitted to Government your dispatch No. 88 of the 15th ultimo, relative to an attack made upon a detachment of the Guide Corps at Gujar Gurhi in Eusufzai, I am directed, in reply, to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the most Noble Governor-General in Council fully concurs with His Excellency in his approbation of the gallant conduct of the Guide Corps on the occasion."

Nawadand, Pranghar.

Letter No. 855, dated 23rd May 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Brigadier-General Commanding Peshāwar Field Force.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 757 of the 14th instant, reporting the destruction of a group of villages, called Nawadand, belonging to the Utmankheyl tribe, and of the attack on, and demolition of, Pranghar; and I am desired to convey to you an expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire approval of your proceedings, and his satisfaction with the conduct of the troops on the occasion adverted to, a report of which His Excellency will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council."

Ranizai Valley, Skakot, Dargai.

Letter No. 922, dated 29th May 1852, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Brigadier-General, Commanding the Peshāwar Field Force.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 770 of the 19th instant, reporting your attack and defeat of the enemy's forces at Shahkot and Dargai, on which occasion they were completely routed, and the villages in the Ranizai Valley taken and destroyed. In reply, I am desired to convey to you the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's entire satisfaction at the judgment you have displayed in the direction of these operations, and his admiration of the gallantry of the troops employed, especially of the distinguished part borne by the Guide Corps * * * * and His Excellency will have much pleasure in bringing the same to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and in recommending to His Lordship the several officers whose names you have prominently mentioned."

Utmankheyls.

Letter No. 154, dated 19th July 1852, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"The Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in recording his high approbation of the conduct of the troops that have been employed in this service, and especially of those who have received the special notice of the Brigadier. The Governor-General in Council begs to convey to * * * Lieutenant Lumsden, Guide Corps, * * * who were in command of their respective Corps, the best thanks of the Government for their services against the Utmankheyls on the 11th and 13th May."

Ranizai Valley.

"His Lordship in Council desires also to offer his thanks to Lieutenant Miller, of the Guide Corps, * * * * whose assistance the Brigadier-General has acknowledged. To these acknowledgments the Governor-General in Council desires to add the expression of his entire approbation of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the force in the subsequent proceedings in the Ranizai Valley. It affords His Lordship in Council the greatest satisfaction to repeat his thanks to the officers above mentioned, in connection with their services in Ranizai, and to concur in the applause that has been justly bestowed on the whole force, and especially on the Artillery, the Goorkhas, and the Guides."

Lieutenant Hardinge, Abazai.

Letter No. 216, dated 9th June 1852, from the Secretary to Government, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

"I am desired to state that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council participates in the satisfaction with which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has marked the very spirited conduct of Lieutenant G. N. Hardinge, of the Guide Corps, in the affair of the 8th ultimo, near Abazai."

Lieutenant Lumsden.

Extract of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Financial Department, dated 9th June, No. 25 of 1852.

"Para. 5.—The manner in which the duties of Deputy Commissioner were performed by Lieutenant Lumsden, whilst in civil charge of Peshāwar, has elicited the warm commendation of the Governor-General, and the cordial thanks of the Government. We notice, with high satisfaction, the tribute paid by his Lordship to the merits of this young officer, not only when in civil employment, but also when serving in the field in the defence of the valley of Peshāwar under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell."

Extract from Division Orders issued by Brigadier-General A. Roberts, C.B., Commanding the Peshāwar Division, dated Peshāwar, Division Head-quarters, 30th October 1852.

"No. 56, Lieutenant H. B. Lumsden having made over command of the Guide Corps and of the troops in Yusufzai and Hashtnagar, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, the Brigadier-General desires to offer him most cordial thanks for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his command for so long a period on this frontier. The Brigadier-General has not had the pleasure of service with Lieutenant Lumsden, and the Guide Corps has only been incidentally and occasionally placed under the orders of the senior officer at Peshāwar, but the records of the Division abundantly show the estimation in which Lieutenant Lumsden and the distinguished body of men under his orders were held by the late Commanding Officer, Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, who was so well able to judge of their merits, from frequent service with them in the field. Lieutenant Lumsden's personal influence in many parts of this valley, and his thorough acquaintance with the frontier, render his departure a great public loss; but he leaves behind him a fame which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest authorities in India, and a Corps, which raised and commanded by himself for the last six years, whilst constantly employed in various parts of the Punjab and Trans-Indus territories, in all situations and under all circumstances, has done credit to its gallant leader."

Lieutenant Hardinge, Mutta.

Letter No. 9, dated 3rd January 1853, from the Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshāwar Division, to the Brigadier, Commanding Peshāwar Brigade.

"The Brigadier-General desires to offer his thanks to Captain C. S. Ross, Commandant of Shabkadr, for his promptitude in proceeding to repel the aggressions of the Momands, on each occasion of their appearance being reported, and to Captain Whish, Lieutenants Mackinnon and Hardinge for the readiness with which the Artillery and Cavalry were brought across the Swāt River, upon its being reported that Mutta was threatened."

Black Mountain.

Letter No. 119, dated 8th April 1853, from the Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

"His Lordship in Council now desires that you will communicate to the following officers * * * Lieutenant Hodson, * * * who were in command of columns and Corps, and to the officers and men under their charge, his hearty appreciation of the energetic, resolute and cheerful manner in which they encountered the fatigues and difficulties so peculiarly associated with mountain warfare, and which are so clearly detailed in the documents before His Lordship in Council."

Boree.

Letter No. 276, dated 22nd December 1853, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

"In reply, I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to express the satisfaction of Government at the excellent arrangements adopted on the occasion, under the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier and Major Edwardes, and the admirable conduct of the troops employed, especially the Guide Corps."

Letter No. 941, dated Lahore, 6th December 1853, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government.

"As described by that officer (Major Edwardes) the brunt of the affair fell on the Guide Corps, who, if possible, on this occasion, surpassed their former exploits."

Letter No. 167 A., dated 12th December 1853, from the Adjutant-General of the Army,
to the Officer Commanding Pesháwar Division.

"The conduct of the Guides and Goorkhas and of their respective leaders in carrying the heights and strongholds of the enemy in the advance, and of Lieutenant W. S. R. Hodson and his men, both Infantry and Cavalry, during the retirement, claims His Excellency's special commendation."

Dehli.

Extract of Field Force Orders by Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commanding, dated Headquarters, Camp Delhi, 9th June 1857.

"The Major-General has the gratification to announce to the Troops the arrival in Camp this day of the Guide Corps, consisting of three Troops of Cavalry and six Companies of Riflemen. This distinguished body of men, whose services on the Pesháwar Frontier, and in various parts of the Punjab, are well known to many in this Force, have marched from Mardan, in Yusufzai, to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles in 22 days, a march to which Sir H. Barnard believes, there is no parallel on record, and which reflects the very highest credit on Captain Daly, the Commandant, and the officers and men of the Corps. The Guides, notwithstanding their long and rapid march, are in perfect order and ready for immediate service, and the Major-General recommends these brave and loyal soldiers to the favourable notice of their comrades of the various Regiments in Camp."

Captain Daly.

Despatch of Brigadier J. H. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Field Force, dated Camp Delhi, 22nd June 1857.

"The Guide Corps, under Captain Daly, gallantly charged twice, and I regret to say, this excellent officer was severely wounded in the shoulder."

Lieutenant Shebbeare and Lieutenant Hawes.

Despatch of Major C. Reid, Commanding Main Picket, Hindu Rao's House, dated 12th August 1857.

"My acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant R. H. Shebbeare, now Commanding the distinguished Corps of Guides, who has been three times slightly wounded, whilst on duty with me here; also to Lieutenant Hawes, Adjutant, (likewise wounded), and other officers doing duty with the Corps."

Lieutenant Bond.

Despatch of Brigadier J. HOPE GRANT, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Field Force, dated Delhi, 17th September 1857.

"A party consisting of an officer and 80 men of the Guides Infantry came down to our support, and, though so small a number, went gallantly into the gardens, and took up a position in a house close to the Battery. I regret, however, to say, the officer in command, a most gallant young fellow, Lieutenant Bond was wounded in the head, and had to be taken away, but the Guides held out most bravely, till they got surrounded in the house, and were in great danger. A detachment of the Biluch Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, however, came to their assistance, and brought them away in safety."

Narnoul—Lieutenant Ward.

Despatch of Captain J. P. CAULFIELD, Commanding Moveable Column, dated Camp, near Narnoul, 18th November 1857.

"I ordered the Guide Infantry, under Lieutenant Ward, to advance gradually upon them, occupying the tops of the intermediate houses, with heavy guns in their rear. By the time the guns had got round, and opened fire, the Guides had taken possession of a high house, commanding the Serai, and had compelled the enemy to evacuate it. * * * * Great credit is due to Lieutenant Ward, 5th Native Infantry, doing duty with the Guide Infantry, for the manner in which he took his men into the city."

Lieutenant Kennedy, Captain Sanford, Lieutenant Craigie.

Despatch of Captain S. WARDLAW, 6th Carabiniers, dated Camp Narnoul, 18th November 1857.

"Captain Wardlaw speaks most highly of the Carabiniers and Guides, and of the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Hudson, Commanding Squadron of Carabiniers, and Lieutenant Kennedy, Commanding the Guides, also of Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craigie, Guide Cavalry."

"They fought in the most determined manner, but found their pluck of little avail against the swords of the Guides or Carabiniers * * * The Guides wheeled to their left, and charged the guns on the flank * * * I regret to say that the Carabiniers and Guides suffered rather heavily in this charge. The gallantry displayed by both corps, was most conspicuous, and the conduct of the Guides was most distinguished. Their Commanding Officer, Captain Kennedy, to whom I am much indebted for assistance during the day, was wounded, but did not leave the field, though his left hand was disabled. I can only say that no European Corps could have charged with greater spirit or more effect than did the Guides on this occasion. * * * Captain Kennedy, whose conduct I have noticed above, in command of the Guides, was worthy of the highest praise. Two other officers of the Guides were severely wounded, Captain Sanford and Lieutenant Craigie, while gallantly leading on their men."

Guide Cavalry.

Letter No. 45A., from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, dated 29th December 1857.

"His Excellency considers that the troops behaved very well in this action, but more especially the detachment of the Carabiniers, under Captain Wardlaw, and the Guide Cavalry, under Lieutenant Kennedy, which were highly distinguished."

Delhi.

Extract of a Military letter No. 50, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated 30th August 1858.

"We cannot too strongly express our entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by Major-General Cotton in his Division Order on the occasion of the return of the Guides to the Frontier. That Corps by the extraordinary alacrity with which they proceeded to Delhi, marching 580 miles in 21 days; and, having, during those 21 days, turned off the road 12 miles one night to attack mutineers—by their remarkable services before Delhi, where, for nearly four months, both officers and men were constantly in action, sometimes twice a day—by their singular fidelity as shown by the fact that out of 800 men, not one man deserted to the enemy, whilst 350 of them were killed and wounded—and by their heroic gallantry have established for themselves the strongest claim to our approbation and favour. We desire that these our sentiments be conveyed to them through their gallant Commander, Major Daly."

Sittana Expedition.

Despatch of Major-General S. Cotton, Commanding Pesháwar Division, dated 6th May 1858.

"To the Regimental Commanders * * * Lieutenant Kennedy, Commanding Corps of Guides * * * I have to offer my best thanks for the efficient manner in which they commanded their respective corps; the same are due to the officers and men of the whole force, whose excellent conduct and discipline in the field deserve my most unqualified approbation."

Kandahar Mission.

Letter No. 5462, dated 29th December 1858, from the Secretary to Government, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 332, dated 21st October last, submitting report on the Kandahar Mission, with appendices. The Governor-General has read these papers with the deepest interest, and with a very high appreciation of the clear sound judgment and admirable temper of Major Lumsden, who has shown no ordinary qualifications for the discharge of a very difficult duty. His Lordship desires to acknowledge the great and lasting good services, which that officer has done, in the warmest terms, and to express his thanks to Lieutenant P. Lumsden and Dr. Bellew for the very efficient aid given by them to the head of the Mission, and for their most useful contributions to our knowledge of Afghanistan. It will be a pleasure to His Lordship to place Major Lumsden's services prominently before the Home Government, and he may be sure that, though different in kind, they will not be valued less highly than if they had been rendered in the field at the head of the noble Regiment with which he has been so long connected * * * His Lordship further sanctions the grant of 18 months' *batta* to the detachment of the Guides, Horse and Foot, that accompanied the Mission."

Delhi.

General Order by the Governor-General in Council, No. 1277, of 1859, dated 9th September 1859.

"The services of the Corps of Guides, from the time it was first raised, are recorded in the archives of Government. The extraordinary march of this fine Regiment in May and June 1857, the hottest season of the year, from the Pesháwar Frontier to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles in 22 days, is a feat not surpassed, and this Corps took its full share in the siege of Delhi."

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